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ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

Hail! Mary, Hail, to thee belong
Vesper prayer, and matin song;
Queen of Heaven! thy smiles extend
To guide, to succour, and befriend.

Star of Ocean! o'er me shine,
Round me spread thy rays divine;
Angel Mother! art thou near,
What danger can thy suppliant fear?

In thoughtless youth in hoary age,
Who shall my constant thoughts engage!
Through youth, through age, to thee belong,
My earliest prayer, and latest song.

STRANGER.

The following lines were composed on reading the enigma in the S. E. Post, November the 17th, called the "Mariner's account," they are respectfully submitted for insertion.

The final scene is opened,
The "Great white throne" appears,
And He, the Judge of quick and dead,
With "many crowns" upon His head,
Calls up the Ministers,
Who then on Earth, the gospel-trump had blown,
And separate, thus bespeaks each waiting one:
"Not for myself thy spirit,
With all its secret springs,
Lies open to my searching eye,
But that the thousands who stand by
May learn these hidden things:—
Say—why dalst thou Almighty love proclaim,
Thy tell tost sinners of a Saviour's name?"
Silent the harps of Heaven
The Angels bend to hear,
The trembling preacher's answer given,
Like a deep groan from mountain riven
When storms convulse the sphere:
"For gain of gold I taught thy sacred word;"—
"Stand by!—thou hast received a large reward!"
Again the Judge proceeding,
Another stands confess'd,
Where only truth is ever heard:—
"I lov'd to shew thy simple word
In flowers of learning dress'd,
And not thy praise, but my own praises sought;"
"Stand by!—thy recompense thyself hast wrought!"
Another waits—"and thou,
Why dalst *thou* preach my name?"
"I lov'd that holy name," he cried,
"And to win souls to Him who died,
Did I thy grace proclaim."
"Them, saints! Room, angels!" sounds the approaching word,
"And let my servant enter to his Lord!"

CORNELIA.

THE FATAL FIEND.

Dash the burning bowl to earth,
Spurn, spurn, the wicked wave—
Is't the mockery of mirth,
The flood-gate of the grave.
It hath a hundred horrors start,
The maniac's eyeballs roll:
'Tis the Hyena of the heart,
Vile vampire of the soul.

O dash the goblet to the ground,
Ere in thy flesh thou feel
The murderer such a mortal wound
No medicine may heal.
O 'tis more fatal than the fang
Of asp—or panther's paw!
Yes, 'tis more painful than the pang
Of Java's fam'd upas."

Go ask the sword what it hath slain,
And deadliest disease,
Go thou, and ask the mighty main,
And the loud shouting seas.
And mightier than them all, thou'lt find
Hath been the blasting bowl,
The grave of memory and mind,
The Syren of the soul.

O God! how have the bright and brave
Down, down, to ruin run,
And plunged in shame's ungrateful grave,
Fame's bright and beauteous sun.
For better feel all ills that are
The lot of humankind,
Than live the victim of despair,
And of a murder'd mind.

Of all the wounds that e'er hath cura'd
The bosom of the blest,
The wound of character's the worst,
'Tis buried in the breast.
Aye in the very soul secure,
The venom vile doth steal,
Which Esculapius could not cure,
Hygeia could not heal.

MILFORD BARD.

*Pronounced as if written upaw.

Lines, on ploughing up some ancient weapons of war, in a narrow valley, between two considerable hills.

These polish'd stones, imbedded here,
Point to an era, dark and drear,
When War in stern array,
Display'd contending armies near,
With stone axe, bow, and fluted spear,
Prepar'd for bloody fray.—

The friend of peace, laments the hour,
That gave to mortals thought, or pow'r,
To join in murd'rous strife—
Devoutly prays, that axe, nor spear,
May never more uprais'd appear,
To strike at human life.—

The man of war, looks up to those
Opposing hills, where ruthless foes
Once peal'd the savage yell:
And in his ardor hears them still,
Urge on the war from hill to hill,
Across this narrow dell.

He sees the prison'd arrows fly
And pointed spears, approaching nigh
This brief dividing glen:
He sees the ambuscade arise,
And hears the shouts that rend the skies,
From hordes of barb'rous men.

In vain the vanquish'd turn to fly,
The victims bloody spear is nigh—
Surrounded and aghast!—
Despair gives force to thrust and blow,
'Till numbers work their overthrow,
And seal their fate at last.—

Innum'rous wounds from axe of stone,
Are seen, and hear'd the hollow groan,
That bids a long farewell
To glorious feats achiev'd in war—
To deadly feuds—and friends slain,
For whom they fought and fell.—

Where now the sons of war, that bore
These batter'd arms in days of yore!—
Gone down the tide of time—
Their nation and their name forgot;
No annals point you to the spot
Where they enjoy'd their prime.

A BACKWOODSMAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following extracts from a sermon on the intemperate use of ardent spirits, delivered at Gettysburg, by the Rev. David M'Conaughy, are earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of those who devoted to habits of tippling, are in the high road to the gulf of perdition, Drunkenness, but not too far gone to be beyond the hope of reformation. C. D.

See that son: Is he gladdening the hearts of his parents? Is he the stay of their declining strength? Is he building up the honor, the wealth, and peace, of that family, in which his infancy and childhood experienced the solicitous attentions of parental love, and the labours of unwearied kindness? Alas! he is overwhelming them with shame and sorrow, with perplexity and trouble. In their substance, he is a consuming moth; of their earthly hope and peace, the destroyer: their gray hairs, he is pressing down with sorrow to the grave.

See that father: Is he making honorable provisions for those of his own household? Is he, by precept and example, teaching them to choose and follow the things that are pure, just, honorable, and of good report? Is he training them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord? Is he, with good conscience, endeavouring to manage well the important trust committed to his care—a family to be fitted, for advancing the honor of God, and the good of society? Alas! He feels the pressure of other cares, and a preference for other matters. His temper, and his example, point to other results. It is not the spirit of purity and religion, but of foul and noxious lust, which holds dominion. This is giving birth to every evil work. Under its influence, what better can be expected to grow, than fruits of bitterness and death. For the gratification of a lawless passion, he is destroying, or, at best, putting in awful jeopardy, the temporal and eternal welfare of those he should hold most dear; for whose prudent, tender, and virtuous treatment, he stands most sacredly bound to God, and to society; whom he cannot neglect, much less corrupt and injure, without grievous injustice.

See that husband: Is he paying his plighted vows of faithfulness and love? Is he cherishing, with virtuous kindness, as his own flesh, her, whose affections he sought, and whose happiness he swore to promote? Does he study to make *her* home peaceful, her cares light, his presence with her acceptable, and his example edifying? Does the law of kindness govern his lips; and industry, prudence, temperance and piety, guard, tranquilize and bless, their common cares and home? Alas! in intemperance's foul embrace, he has lost his first love, and forgotten his solemn vows. He has admitted, as an inmate, a mischievous demon, the deadly foe to prosperity and peace. He, who was to be her honour, is her shame; who was to be her joy, is her grief; who was to be her defence, is her oppressor; who was to cherish her as his own life, is the destroyer of her life, her peace, her earthly all. Intemperance is always destructive of the peace and comfort of families, in which it prevails: nor is it strange, when either party debase their nature, waste property, life and reason, and prefer the haunts of dissipation, to the company and care of their families; it is not strange, that alienation of affection, and bitter dissensions, should arise; especially when it is considered, that persons inflamed by strong drink, are generally prone to abuse and insult, and seem to experience a devilish pleasure in tormenting others. No humane heart can fail to bleed, when it considers, how many families are thus infested with disgraceful strifes, and how many most tragical, and murderous scenes, it has produced, and is daily producing.

THE DEATH WATCH.

A LEGEND OF SWEDEN.

The last moments of Ulrica, princess of Sweden, approached, a film obscured her eye; but her voice, though weak was clear. "I thought I scarcely could have died without bidding a last farewell," she said, "to my beloved Emelinde—but life recedes. How many days have elapsed since the messengor was despatched to Saxony!"

"But three, my dearest princess," replied an aged attendant, whose accents were scarcely more distinct than those of her dying mistress: "But three; as many weeks must pass before Countess Emelinde, of Schonberg, can arrive."

"I have not as many hours to live and must forego the hope," resumed the lady. "Our vow to meet again, before the tomb closed over us, has passed unfulfilled. My faithful friends farewell! when I am gone, think kindly of your princess."

It was three in the morning when Ulrica expired: the next day, the body lay in state, and all Stockholm repaired to take a last look at their beloved princess. The crowd was so great, that towards evening, the officer on guard found it difficult to enforce the order for closing the doors, and that none should be admitted until the following day. This officer was baron Frederick, of W. a young Swede of undoubted courage. The eleventh hour had struck, and as he walked up and down an anti-chamber, seperated from the room where the princess lay merely by a glass partition, he paused to gaze at the idle pomp which surrounded the royal corse, where the shades of death, and the glare of a thousand tapers seemed engaged in ghastly combat—and then, his head sunk on his breast—and again he moved slowly on, wrapped in his own reflections—so passed the next hour, and the clock struck twelve. As its last vibration ceased, a lady, dressed in black, whom the baron immediately recognized as the Countess Emelinde of Schoenberg, the absent friend of the princess, entered. "Noble Countess," said Baron Frederick, "the chamber of her highness is closed, and no one, until the morning, can be admitted. Nay advance not, lady—my orders are severe; and, were I even to infringe them, it would but afford the means of augmenting your sorrow. I pray you refrain!"—and seeing the pale figure advance, he moved to oppose her entering.

A cold hand was laid on his—an icy shudder pervaded his whole frame—and he remained motionless! For a moment's space, his sight was obscured; and when he recovered it, he saw the figure approach the bed of the princess. The corse arose, and opened its heavy eyelids; but its glance was fixed and glassy. The arms, which before were crossed on the breast, spread slowly, to embrace the pallid form which moved to meet them!——

When Baron Frederick recovered, he found himself lying on the ground: he was alone. The corse had resumed its former attitude; but, on the lips which had retained the contraction of the last agony, now sate a placid smile. Inquiries were made in the palace, and their only result was, on that night, at the midnight hour, a mourning coach, drawn by four horses, had entered the palace court; a female, in black attire, alighted from it, and ascended the stairs.—In what manner either the carriage or the lady had disappeared, none could explain. In the course of a month, the messengor despatched to Saxony returned, and also with tidings of the death of the Countess of Schonberg. The story is to this day well remembered in Stockholm, and recounted as often as a rude basso-relievo, representing this mysterious circumstance, arrests the attention of the traveller.

[*New Monthly Magazine.*

JANUARY.

This month, which was placed by Numa in the winter solstice, was dedicated to Janus by the Romans.

Though the calends of this month, like the first days of the other months, were under the protection of Juno, the first of Jan. was more particularly under the care of Janus, to whom, on New Year's-day, was offered the cake called Janual, and likewise honey, figs, and dates, fruits from the sweetness of which happy omens were drawn for the course of the year. The Janual was made of new flour, new salt, incense, and wine.

This day also, all the artists and artisans sketched out their work, under the persuasion, that to procure a favourable year, it was necessary to begin by labour. Ovid tells us, that this was prescribed by the god Janus. This idea was much more rational than that of the early Christians, who fasted, to distinguish themselves from the Romans, because the latter regaled themselves in the evening, in honor of Janus.

On this day, the consuls elect, (subsequently to the consulate of Q. F. Nobilior and T. A. Lucus, in the year of Rome, 601) took possession of their dignity. They ascended to the capital, accompanied by a great crowd of people, dressed in new cloths; and there, amidst perfumes, they immolated to Jupiter Capitolinus, two white bulls, which had never been yoked.

During this sacrifice, and after having taken the oaths of fidelity, the Flamens put up prayers for the prosperity of the empire, and the health of the emperor. The same was done by all the other magistrates. Tacitus tells us that it was imputed as a crime to Thrasea that he had neglected to be present when the oath was taken, and the prayers offered for the emperor. Ovid gives an account of the ceremonies of this day.

On the same day, the Romans wished each other a happy year, and took especial care not to let fall any words of bad omen. Friends reciprocally made presents called *strenæ*, like New-Year's gifts.

The other days of the month were thus characterized and occupied. The second was reckoned unlucky for war, and was, therefore, called *dies ater*, an unfortunate, or black day. The third and fourth were comitial days. The fifth was a day for hearing causes. The sixth was considered as unlucky. On the seventh, the coming of Isis to Rome was celebrated. The eighth was a day of assembly. The ninth they held the festival called Agonalia, in honor of Janus, or, as some contend, of the god Agonius, whom the Romans invoked, when they undertook any affair of importance. The tenth was half a working and half a holiday. On the eleventh, were the Carmentalia, in honor of the goddess Carmenta, the mother of Evander. The dedication of the temple of Juturna, in the Campus Martius, was also celebrated on this day. The twelfth was a day of assembly; and sometimes the festival of the compitalia was held on it. The thirteenth day, consecrated to Jupiter, was marked in the calendar by those two letters, N. P. *Nefastus prima parte diei*, to signify that the festival was only in the morning part. A sheep, called *ovis idulis*, was sacrificed to the sovereign of the gods. The fourteenth, like the tenth, was partly a working and partly a holiday. The fifteenth, the Carmentalia were a second time solemnized; and were therefore named *carmentalia secunda*. On the sixteenth was the dedication of the superb temple of Concord, which was first dedicated by Camillus, and which Livia Drusilla decorated with several statues and a magnificent altar. From the sixteenth to the first of February were comitial days, or days of assembly, with the exception of the seventeenth, on which were given the palatine games the twenty-fourth, on which was held the feria sementina; the twenty-seventh, when was celebrated the dedication of the temple of Castor and Pollux, at the lake of Juturna; the twenty-ninth, on which were given the *quiria*, or horse-races in the Campus Martius; and lastly, the thirtieth, which was the festival of peace, on which a white victim was sacrificed, and a profusion of incense burned.

This month was named Gamelion by the Greeks, and was sacred to Juno, in honor of whom the Gamelia, instituted by Cecrops, were held. The Lenæ were also celebrated in this month, by the Ionians, and the Egyptians commemorated the departure of Isis from Phœnicia. In this month the sun enters Aquarius.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MISERIES.

Tying your neckcloth vilely, when you wish to be particularly seducing, (always the case!) and only making the matter worse, the longer you fumble at it.

Pushing up your shirt sleeves, for the purpose of washing your hands, but so ineffectually, that in the midst of the operation, they fall and hag down over your wet soapy wrists.

Loudly bursting three or four buttons of your tight waistcoat, and the strings of your pantaloons behind, in fetching a deep sigh!—dead silence in the company, at the moment of the melancholy explosion.

Putting on a waistcoat which you find (too late) has lost its strings behind, so that it would take in all the family; and consequently, when you button in your coat, the bottom of the waistcoat struts out like a tent.

Entering your watch at the wrong opening, when it instantly dives to your knee, where, for want of a lucky opportunity to extricate it, you continue to wear it.

In lathering the face, before shaving, very early in the morning, while still half asleep—going so suddenly as to slap the full brush into your mouth:—so much for the benefit of early rising.

The sudden necessity of going to a shoemaker's shop, on the desperate enterprize of trying to suit yourself, extempore, with a pair of boots; then, after dragging on and off his whole stock in trade, without once approaching to the mark, being fated to shuffle, or hobble away, at last, in a pair which you seem to have stolen.

Seeing the beauty of your coat, whilst yet in its prime, daily yielding to those confounded spots, which some you know not how, nor when, and which no degree of care can prevent from multiplying without mercy, till it is disfigured beyond all hope of recovery.

E.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Washington's a watch-word, such as ne'er
Shall sink, where there's an echo left to air.
HENRY.

The name of Washington is dear to every American. Distinguished not only for bravery and intelligence, but for the purest virtues which can adorn the human heart, he has been venerated in the memory of distant nations, and immortalized by the blessings he shed upon his country. He resembles the orb of day, imparting his twilight long after he is set: and infinitely dispensing his light and cheering warmth to the world. Cautious, and prudent, he was never surprised by the most disheartening failures; nor alarmed into complaisance by the most unfounded threats. His eye could penetrate the darkest designs, and his powers of invention enabled him to escape the most formidable stratagems. The very means employed by the enemy to incommode him, were frequently in his own hands, the instruments of their ruin. As an illustration of his eagle-eyed caution, I will briefly narrate his escape from a singular plot, which I learned from the lips of a venerable man several years deceased.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters were not many miles distant, on the Hudson; and each were waiting, like the figures on a chess board, for some favourable movement to disconcert and thwart the operations of the other. Scouting parties would engage in frequent skirmishes; and wagons of provisions, ammunition and clothing, would fall into the power of those superior in number and address. On one of these occasions, a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like General Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the undertaking was difficult: there were always advanced guards to cover the American commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by winning over some one of the family. The friend whom the General visited was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British; but he had taken a decided stand in favour of America, and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality, alleging as his reason—his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was announced in the American army, that his friend had been seen often returning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and, apparently, mingled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind. At length, one day as the General was taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically named the hour of two as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred—begged him to lay aside every formality, and regard his house as his home; and hinted that he feared the General did not consider it in that light; as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate he was not visiting a friend. "By no means, dear sir!" exclaimed the worthy patriot; "there is no man I esteem more than yourself, and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-morrow, and I pledge my sacred word of honour, that not a soldier shall accompany me." "Pardon me, General," cried the host, "but why so serious on so trifling a subject? I merely jested." "I am aware of it," said the hero, smiling; "but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these outposts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle, that trifle shall not spoil with the friendship you indulge for me." "But then—the hour, General?"—"Oh, yes, two o'clock you said."—"Precisely!" returned the other.

At one o'clock on the following day, the General mounted his favourite horse, and proceeded alone, upon a bye-road which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. "How punctual kind, sir!" exclaimed the warm hearted friend. "Punctuality," replied Washington, "is an angel virtue, embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity." The host started: but recovering himself, he added,—"then yours is a proof that we enjoy your fullest confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grass,—shallow runnels of water flowing along the hollows of the uneven waste—then hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond—spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into heavy battlements, and tapering again into gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by the sun. "This is fine, bold scenery!" exclaimed the General, apparently absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. "Yes, sir," replied his friend, looking wistfully around, as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercing glance of Washington, his eyes were fastened confusedly on the floor. "I must rally you my friend," observed the General; "do you perceive yonder point, that boldly rises from the water, and suddenly is lost behind that hill which obstinately checks the view?" "I do," replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. "There," continued the hero, "my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving: but hark, that cannon! Do you not think it proceeds from the head-quarters of the enemy?"

While pointing out to his friend the profile of the country, the face of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken: it was a troop seemingly, of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding through a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen galloping through the valley below—and then again they were hidden by a field of forest that swelled along the bosom of the landscape. "Would it not be strange," observed the General, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him, "that after all my toils, America should forfeit her liberty?" "Heaven forbid!" said his friend, becoming less reserved, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other. "But," resumed Washington, "I have heard of treachery in the heart of one's own camp: and, doubtless, you know that it is possible to be wounded even in the house of one's friend." "Sir," demanded the downcast host, unable to meet the searching glance of his companion, "who can possibly intend so daring a crime?" "I only meant," replied the other, "that treachery was the most hideous of crimes: for, Judas like, it will even sell its Lord for money!" "Very true, dear sir," responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horse, winding round the hill, and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. "Is it two o'clock yet!" demanded Washington, "for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army, and I regret that my visit must therefore, be shorter than intended." "It lacks a full quarter yet!" said his friend, scanning doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me, sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house?" "Oh, they may possibly be a party of British light horse," returned his companion, coolly, "which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not, they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me." As he said this, the Captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse; and his example was followed by the rest of the party. "General!" returned the other, walking to him very familiarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, "General, you are my prisoner!" "I believe not," said Washington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps: "But, friend," exclaimed he, clapping him in return on the arm, "I know that you are mine! Here, officer, carry this treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America."

The British general had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at two o'clock, at which time he was to send a troop of horse, to secure him in their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected.

They pursued their way to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their Commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the tears and prayers of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on condition of his leaving the country for ever; which he accordingly did; and his name was ever after sunk in oblivion.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"He who is good at making an excuse is seldom good for any thing else."—*Franklin.*

Punctuality signifies a strict attention to the discharge of our duties, and to the proper regulation of our affairs in life. There are very few who give a moment's thought to this subject, important as it undoubtedly is. Disorder and confusion generally follow on the neglect of it.

It is difficult to say what the occasion of this neglect is, for, one should suppose that it would be equally agreeable, and much more satisfactory to do things regularly and punctually than contrariwise. People who are constantly engaged in the bustle and tumult of the world, think this a matter of little or no moment. It is of no consequence to them whether they do what is to be done to-day, or defer it until to-morrow. By this habit of heedlessness and inattention in trivial affairs, they come at length to disregard matters of the greatest importance, and bring themselves into considerable trouble.

The pernicious effects of a want of punctuality in all our concerns, are very evident, and experienced by many. In order to counteract these effects, therefore, we ought to accustom ourselves to order and punctuality in whatever we do. Without them, we are unable to perform our various duties with any degree of pleasure or satisfaction—and, indeed, without them, we can seldom expect to succeed in any thing we undertake.

In the pursuit of science it is more immediately necessary to observe punctuality, if we wish to make any great progress—since the mind, not being habituated to a particular mode of application, can receive no more than a superficial instruction. Thus it is with every other pursuit or occupation.

The practice of offering an apology for what ought to have been performed, also argues a very careless and inattentive disposition, and Franklin very justly remarked, that "he who is good at making an excuse is seldom good at any thing else."

By preserving order and regularity in the distribution of our time, we avoid idleness, and other disadvantages resulting from it. In trifling, as well as more important concerns, it is essential to maintain a strict regard to this, as the neglect of it is frequently attended with serious consequences.

CARLOS.

[From the Worcester Ægis.]

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

Of all the instruments ingenuity has contrived to aid in developing the mysteries of nature, there is none, which, by its exhibitions, affords more instruction and amusement than the Solar Microscope. Objects, the most minute, are extended, as if by magical power, to gigantic proportions and colossal size. All those little wretches, which politeness forbids us to suppose infest the heads, or houses of any of our readers, when placed before this splendid instrument, appear like herds of elephants. Fluids are shown to be teeming with population. Life seems busy among those substances in which the eye, unaided by artificial assistance, could detect no symptom of animated existence. Earth, air, and water, seem filled with minute beings, and swarming with insect hosts, of whose presence or absence the unassisted sight takes no note.

The common articles of food seem animated, and the observer discovers, with some surprise, that at each meal, he may have destroyed his thousands, like Sampson, and an ill-natured enemy might perhaps add, with the same weapon. The comparison of the finest fabrics with threads like cables, and the roughest workmanship of nature, is far from complimentary to human skill. The organization of plants and insects, and the process of crystalization, are shown with a distinctness and elegance which cannot be rivalled in any other mode of display.

SINGULAR PROGNOSTICS.

On the eve of the day of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, the temple of Jupiter Stator trembled to its foundation, and an enormous piece of rock fell from the height of the Capitol, and carried with it a Roman standard bearer, who was on guard at the opening of the road.

The Generals of Alexander the Great noticed, that on the morning of the death of this great Captain, the armour which he wore at the passage of the Granicus and the battle of Arbela, perspired all over, and exhaled a smell like that of a dead body.

Every year on the anniversary of the battle of Marathon, a day of victory and liberty for the Greeks, there was heard in the plains where the battle was fought, a great clashing of arms, and a noise as of the shouts of persons rousing each other to the combat.

Dessaix, on his departure for the campaign of Italy, on his return from Egypt, said to his friends who were congratulating him upon the new laurels he was going to gather. "You will not, perhaps, see me, the bullets are no longer our friends. The day of Marengo was the anniversary of one of his victories in Upper Egypt.

The day of the violent death, or rather of the assassination of Charles XII, they experienced at Stockholm a hurricane more dreadful than any which had occurred within the memory of man. The arms of Sweden placed over the door of the Swedish Ambassador, at London, also fell with a crash.

Duguesclin, on advancing to lay siege to Randan, fell from his horse, and his constable's sword, which he then held in his hand, buried itself so deep in the earth, that it required a powerful effort to draw it out. His bier was decorated with the Keys of the conquered towns.

On the day of the entry of the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians, into Paris, the great branch of the tree under which Marechal Catinat lay buried at St. Gratien, fell with a loud noise.

The Prince of Navarre (afterwards Henry the 4th) while playing at dice with several personages of Charles the 9th's Court, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, observed several drops of blood fall on the cloth, which spread consternation among the players.

The mother of Varus, a Roman lady of the highest distinction, on the day of her son's defeat, perceived large tears to fall from his bust. A fearful eclipse foretold to Rome and to Augustus the massacre of his legions and the first personages of the state.

Gustavus Adulphus, when young, received from a lady whom he much loved, an iron ring, which he never allowed to leave him. It was composed of seven circles, which formed the letters of his two names. Seven days before his death it was taken from him without his perceiving this extraordinary theft.—*Furet de Londres.*

MISCELLANY.

DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson sitting one evening at Sir Joshua Reynold's, in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen of his acquaintance, the former, by way of heightening the good humour of the company, agreed to toast ugly women, and to have them matched with ugly men. In this round, one of the ladies gave Mrs. Williams (the well-known inmate of Dr. Johnson, who was very plain in her person, and nearly blind,) when another instantly paired her with Dr. Goldsmith. This whimsical union set the company laughing, and in particular so pleased the lady who gave the first toast, that though she had some pique with the lady who gave Dr. Goldsmith, she ran round the table, kissed her, and said she forgave her every thing for the *apropos* of the toast. Johnson, who did not half like to have two of his most intimate friends turned into ridicule, growled out, "Aye! this puts me in mind of an observation of Swift's, who truly remarks, that the quarrels of women are always made up like the quarrels of ancient kings: there is always an animal sacrificed on the occasion."

A Mr. Lowe had requested Johnson to write him a letter, which Johnson did, and Boswell came in, while it was writing. His attention was immediately fixed. Lowe took the letter, retired, and was followed by Boswell. "Nothing," said Lowe, "could surprise me more. Till that moment he had so entirely overlooked me, that I did not imagine he knew there was such a creature in existence: and he now accosted me with the most overstrained and insinuating compliments possible." "How do you do, Mr. Lowe? I hope you are very well, Mr. Lowe. Pardon my freedom, Mr. Lowe, but I think I saw my dear friend, Dr. Johnson, writing a letter for you." "Yes, sir." "I hope you will not think me rude, but if it will not be too great a favour, you would infinitely oblige me, if you would just let me have a sight of it. Every thing from that hand, you know, is so inestimable." "Sir, it is on my own private affairs, but—" "I would not pry into a person's affairs, my dear Mr. Lowe, by any means. I am sure you would not accuse me of such a thing; only if it were no particular secret—" "Sir, you are welcome to read the letter." "I thank you, my dear Mr. Lowe, you are very obliging, I take it exceedingly kind."—(Having read) "It is nothing, I believe, Mr. Lowe, that you would be ashamed of." "Certainly not."—"Why, then, my dear sir, if you would do me another favour, you render the obligation eternal. If you would but step to Peele's Coffee House with me, and just suffer me to take a copy of it, I would do any thing in my power to oblige you." "I was overcome," said Lowe, "by this sudden familiarity and condescension, accompanied with bows and grimaces. I had no power to refuse; we went to the coffee house, my letter was presently transcribed, and as soon as he had put the document in his pocket, Mr. Boswell walked away, as erect and as proud as he was half an hour before, and I ever afterwards was unnoticed; nay, I am not certain," added he sarcastically, "whether the Scotchman did not leave me, poor as he knew I was, to pay for my own dish of coffee."

SAVAGES FIRST SEEING A WATCH.

One morning during Feaaw's stay at this island, some of the natives brought Mr. Mariner's watch, which they had procured from his chest, and with looks of curiosity inquired what it was. He took it from them, wound it up, put it to the ear of one of them and returned it. Every head was now outstretched with eagerness to take hold of it—it was applied in turns to their ears—they were astonished at the noise it made—they listened again to it—turned it on every side and exclaimed, "Moo ori" (it is alive.) They then pinched and bit it, as if expecting it would speak out—they looked at each other with wonder, laughed aloud, and snapped their fingers. One brought a sharp stone for Mr. Mariner to force it open with. He opened it in the proper way and showed them the works. Several endeavoured to seize hold of it at once, but one ran off with it, and all the rest after him. About an hour after they returned with the watch completely broken to pieces, and giving him the fragments, made signs for him to make it do as it did before. Upon his making them understand that they had killed it, and that it was impossible to bring it to life again, the man who considered it as his property, exclaiming now—mow (spoiled) and making a hissing noise, expressive of disappointment, accused the rest of using violence; and they in their turn, accused him and each other. While they were in high dispute, another native approached, who had seen and learned the use of a watch on board a French ship. Understanding the cause of their dispute, he called them all cow-vale (a pack of fools,) and explained in the following manner, the use of the watch.—Making a circle in the sand, with marley marks about its circumference, and turning a stick about the centre of the circle to represent an index, he informed them that the use of the watch was to tell where the sun was—that when the sun was in the east, the watch would point to such a mark, and when the sun was highest it would point tow—and when in the west, it would point there, and this he said the watch would do, although it was in a house, and could not see the sun; adding that in the night time, it would tell what portion of a day's length it would be before the sun would rise again. It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of their astonishment. One said it was an animal, another said it was a plant—but when he told them it was manufactured, they all exclaimed—Foonnoos Juta! what an ingenious people.—*Mariners' account of the Tonga Islands.—London Magazine for October.*

PRINTER'S DEVIL.

In the adventure of Dr. Faustus and the Sorbonne at Paris, we seem to have the origin of the opinion, that printers have occasion for the assistance of a supernatural personage in the progress of their labours, with whom all the rest of the world is most anxious to avoid any intimate acquaintance. Had we no other complaints against his Satanic Majesty than that of assisting John Faust to bring to perfection the art of Printing, we certainly should have no right to stigmatize him as a being of so malignant a disposition as he is commonly represented. The printer's devil is a character almost identified with the origin of the art, and we may consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having a guardian exclusively assigned to us, from whom, notwithstanding his general bad conduct to other people, we have so little to apprehend, and who is commonly our faithful assistant, both in our labours and our pleasures: from hence also the legend of the Devil and Doctor Faustus.

Continual prosperity hardens the heart, as continual sunshine does the earth: but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield those fruits which the necessities of man require. Goodness is twice blessed in what it gives and what it receives. The peace and comfort we impart to others is restored to our own bosom, by the satisfaction of an approving conscience, as the dew-drops which ascend through the day, at night in refreshing dews upon the

STAR, LOVELY STAR.

Star, lovely star! what scene does
In thy home of boundless blue?
Bright twinkling thing, O tell me now,
What doth so please thy view?
And the star answered—"Man, I look,
On the dwellings of holy men,
Whence the prayer is heard and where the book
Of our Master's truth hath been!"

Star, lovely star! why dost thou hide
In the fleecy cloud thy light?
Why dost thou not untarnished ride
In the deep blue heavens, this night?
And the star answered—"Man, I see
Where a cruel doing will stain
Your fallen race; and fain would flee
To my sailing cloud again!"

Star, lovely star! where is thy way
When the sun doth toll on high?
Thou goest whenever its first wild ray
Is kindling along the sky!
And the star answered—"Man, I dwell
For aye in my fair blue place;
When comes the king, O who may tell
Of the lowliest of *thy* race?"

Star, lovely star! the gentle moon
(Fair lady of even) doth ride,
And thou fleest not; why then so soon,
When sunlight is pouring its tide!
And the star answered—"Our mother wills
That we would sparkle in light
Of her own making; our father fills
The whole world with *his* glory!—good night!"

JOR.

COMMUNICATION.

ON THE PULMEL.

Excellent news continues to be received of the success of this new substance and remedy, which appears to relieve specially in some cases, while in others its effects are slow but sure: we have only heard of one case, in which a short trial produced no other benefit than lessening the heat of the skin; and it was an old desperate case of ulcers in the lungs, with fœtid pus.

It has been stated, and must be repeated, that the PULMEL is a peculiar chemical substance, which may be prepared for exhibition in almost any way, and the vehicles in which it is mixed, answer no other purpose than to render the medicine more palatable, or adapted to peculiar exhibition. If the pure PULMEL was to be sold, its price would be equal to that of the Sulphate of Quinine, or more, and perhaps not so well adapted to all the various contemplated exhibitions. The active principle is the *Pulmelin*, a chemical compound of several vegetable, saline, and alkaline principles. It is therefore totally different from any of the nostrums formerly or latterly employed by ignorant herbalists, such as the balsam of honey, pectoral balsams, pulmonary balsams, &c. which answer no purpose but to palliate the disease. It is a true officinal preparation, which, when fully known, will find its place in all the pharmacopeias.

Four peculiar vehicles of it, have been used till now, the Syrup, Balsamic Syrup, Dry and Liquid Balsam, of PULMEL; and 500 pounds have been made and sold already. Some inconveniences having arisen from this variety of forms, it is desirable to obviate them and future orders ought to specify what kinds are wanted, as it is merely a matter of choice or liking, and patients ought to be indulged in their preference.

Meantime, let it be well understood, that the Syrup and Balsamic Syrup are both intended for internal use, but they may also be inhaled as mild balsams —while the Dry and Liquid Balsams are merely for inhalation, containing some auxiliaries too heating for internal use. If any other preparations are required, they shall be furnished in due time, if the demand warrants it: but the Syrups and Balsams are in themselves adequate to the requisite indications.

MEDICUS.

We recommend to the notice of our readers the proposals by the Mechanics' Library Company, for issuing a new weekly paper, entitled the "Mechanics' Free Press; or, Journal of Practical and Useful Knowledge;" to be conducted upon the responsibility, and under the control of the above named association, by a committee selected for the purpose.

In their prospectus the Company say, "In justification of this apparent deviation from the beaten track, we would state, that a paper got up in the usual way, could not be rendered sufficiently useful to us. Where individual interest, and private emolument, are the motives for publishing, we can only command the services of the Editor, so long as it shall continue to be his *interest* to serve us. Trifling allurements, have been known to divert some Editors, (who had promised much,) from their professed object, and we have never known one of that cast, to stand by us in the hour of trial. The above arrangement constitutes our paper the *property* of its patrons; affording thereby the best possible guarantee for its faithful devotedness to their cause. From a knowledge of the fact, that we move in the same sphere with themselves, our patrons will readily discover, that we shall have better opportunities for becoming correctly informed of their true interest, than usually falls to the lot of an editor, under ordinary circumstances. Finally, we expect thus to be enabled to furnish it at a cheaper rate than by the common mode. It is intended that the primary object of this paper, shall be usefulness; particularly to those who form the most numerous and useful class in society, the *Operatives*, (which term includes mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, &c. &c.) to effect which, the real interests of this class will be placed in the clearest point of view; their claims upon the world at large continually urged; their improvement constantly aimed at, and their importance in society strenuously enforced. Under this head, practical education will take the lead; well convinced that most of the evils abounding in society may be attributed to its neglect. In the course of the work, investigations of the constituent principles of society, of the fundamental principles of our government, of popular elections, and the causes which lead to the abuse of that inestimable privilege, will command a portion of our attention. Discoveries in the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, and progress of, or improvements in, the different branches of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, together with Foreign and Domestic news, and the events of the day, will not be neglected. Our columns will afford opportunities to develope the talents of mechanics and others of the working class, whose laudable attempts in the cause of general usefulness, we shall feel a peculiar pride in presenting to the world.

The Mechanics' Free Press will be neatly printed on good paper, and of a size convenient for binding, for which purpose a title page will be given. As the projectors of this undertaking disclaim every idea of pecuniary advantage in relation to its publication, the subscription will be commenced at the rate of $2 per annum, payable Quarterly in advance; the first number to be issued as soon as 500 Subscribers shall be obtained. Should the subscription so far exceed that number as to justify a reduction, the company pledge themselves that it shall take place. Relying with confidence on ourability to perform all we have promised, we respectfully solicit those who feel an interest in the plan, to aid and assist us with their patronage and support."

Subscriptions to the above will be received at the Book store of Mr. John Mortimer, South 2nd street, and at the Library room, No. 14 North Alley.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NEW MEDICAL WORK,

ON A CHEAP AND POPULAR PLAN,

WITH 108 PLATES.

In a short time will be published in this city, the MEDICAL FLORA, or MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL BOTANY OF THE UNITED STATES, by DR. C. S. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Botany, &c. in two volumes, with 108 correct figures of the most valuable officinal plants. The first volume shall appear in January, 1828, and contain from the letter A to H with 52 plates. The second volume shall appear in a few months afterwards, and contain from I to X with 56 plates.

This work concludes all the combined Medical plants of Bigelow and Barton, with 30 additional articles and figures, besides 600 Equivalents.

The single article in Gentiana, includes 18 kinds of American Medical Gentians. The natural Medical and Chemical history of each officinal article is given. The whole of the actual knowledge on our Medical plants, and the substance of the works of Linnæus, Schœpf, Ives, Zollickoffer, Eberle, Thacher, Coxe, the two Bartons, Bigelow, &c. on the same subject, have been incorporated. While several new Medical plants will be introduced, such as *Cypripedium, Pterospora, Andromeda, Brasenia, Cephalanthus, Monarda, Nelumbium, Lycopus*, and *Viburnum*, &c.

Being intended as a practical manual for the use of Physicians, Students, Druggists, Herbalists, Florists, Hospitals, and families, and a substitute for costly works, of the aggregate amount of sixty or seventy dollars, it will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only the volume wholesale, or $1 50 in retail.

MISERIES OF A BALL ROOM.

A blunt razor at your toilet, is a vulgar but not an uncommon complaint. Should you, however, be in haste, and make an incision which your court plaister is insufficient to stop, your blood and your temper will escape together.

Your only cravat soiled with the "purple stream," a quarter of an hour after you imagined the wound healed, and when all your skill has been expended on a graceful "tie."

Expecting a new coat, and being at length obliged to brush up an old one; or, receiving it in proper time and finding it a most villainous piece of handicraft.

Tearing, in the act of dressing, a pair of black inexpressibles, in a place where all the mystery of fine drawing is unavailing.

Having a cravat, "so spiritless, so woe-begone," that all your art is unable to make it present any appearance of firmness.

Or, receiving one folded the breadth of a ribbon; or one which combines the extent and stiffness of a deal board, and gives your head the appearance of being fixed in a pillory.

Perceiving, after having dismissed your frizeur, that one half of your hair is singed, and the other half uncurled.

Or, when all the curls are becoming, and the oil particularly fragrant, finding at the end of the first hour that the curls have disappeared and the perfume evaporated:

'Twas odour fled as soon as shed—
'Twas "Evening's" winged dream.

Discovering that your nose is beginning to bleed, and that your pocket handkerchief has been forgotten.

Stooping for a lady's glove, and bursting the strings of your waistcoat.

Having the rich gravy of a veal pie transferred to your small clothes, at supper.

Standing under a chandelier, whose wax
Dropped, like the gentle dew from heaven,
Upon the "coat" beneath.

Getting a boarding school girl for a partner, who seems afraid of she knows not what, giggles she knows not wherefore, and "smells of bread and butter."

Dancing, if you are a sensible man, with a fool or sentimentalist.

If a modest man, with a flirt.

If a forward man, with a prude.

If a reading man, with a "bas bleu."

If a quiet man, with a "lively young lady," meaning thereby, one whose head never thinks, and whose tongue never ceases.

If you are a little man, with a giantess—if a grenadier with a Lilliputian.

Dancing with a lady whose lover is in the adjoining set—and who cannot speak to you for watching his flirtations with his partner.

To stand up where "science marshals forth her own quadrille," and find it a set with which you are unacquainted. Realising in that situation, Virgil's description—

Stare loco nesci, mixtæ auribus, et tremat artus.

Anxious to appear the very "*dieu de danse*," and measuring your length on the floor, in the middle of a *balancez* or a *pirouette*.

Observing disdain and "scorn ride sparkling in the eyes" of your Beatrice, who marks your misfortune, and enjoys the laughter it occasions.

After having seated yourself *tete-a-tete* in a recess with some charming girl, to be constrained to resign in favor of some unseated lady whom you do not care for.

To miss handing your syren to the supper table.

To have her taken home by some staid old maiden aunt, when you are preparing to dance afterwards.

To see her sit with her arms folded—wipe her forehead—elbow for precedence, or do any other little thing, which, though harmless in itself, is unbecoming the delicacy of the female character.

You take a glass of jelly at the side table where you are seated. The spoons being scarce, and butlers too busy to attend you, you assist yourself to a table spoon, and taste the top of the glass. It is delicious! You get out a little more—and then have the mortification of holding the dainty in your hand, and yet not within your reach.

Saying something witty, and being obliged to explain its point.

Finding yourself seized, as you enter the ball room, by some one whose acquaintance you are most anxious to avoid.

Being "cut" by one you are solicitous to know—or having to "endure the proud man's contumely."

CONNUBIAL TENDERNESS.

A gentleman equally remarkable for the urbanity of his manners, and the excellence of his fox-hounds, was addressed one evening in the following manner by his huntsman:—"An please you honour, Sir, (twirling his quid and cap with equal dexterity,) I should be glad to be excused going to-morrow to Woodford Wood, because as how, I should like to go and see my poor wife buried." "I am really sorry for thee, Tom, (replied his master,) we can do very well without thee for one day; she was an excellent wife!" Notwithstanding, however, this kind permission, Tom was the first in the field on the following morning. "Hey day! (said his master) did I not give you leave to see your wife buried?" "Yes, your honor; but I thought as how, being a fine morning, we should have good sport of it; so I desired our Dick, the dog-feeder, to see her *earthed!*"

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

During the rivalry between Utica and Rochester, N. Y. a gentleman merchant from the latter place, was travelling through Onedia county. Being of a humorous turn, on passing a Dutch dwelling, where a stone oven was heating, which was situated out of doors, at one side of the house, he felt disposed to hoax its inhabitants. He called out, "Hallo, the house! hallo, the house!" Out came the Dutchman, the Dutchman's wife, the Dutchman's three sons, and the Dutchman's eleven daughters. He observed to them, "your oven's on fire." They all flew swiftly around the corner of the house, and the merchant rode on enjoying the joke. A short time since the same gentleman was travelling to the east, in a gig: the roads were uncommonly muddy. He was about passing the same farm house, but he had forgotten the place, when a young lad came running towards him, with great anxiety depicted in his countenance, "Sir," said he, "your wheel is loose." The man immediately stopt, got out into the mud, and looked at the wheel, when the boy exclaimed, "The other wheel, sir." Around he waded through the mud, filled his pumps with water and mire, examined the linch pin there, and says to the boy, "I do not see any thing out of the way." "Why I thought 'twas loose," said the lad, "I saw it turn round," (at the same time describing a circle with his finger.) "You provoking little rascal, what do you mean!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Aye," says the lad, "the oven's on fire! the oven's on fire!" The merchant was so highly pleased with the lad's wit, that he threw him a dollar, and continued his journey.

COMMUNICATION.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

I was pleased the other day on meeting with a brief notice, in one of our daily papers, of a society of this nature. Such institutions are calculated to do much good. —They serve to turn the attention of our young citizens from low, frivolous, vitiating pursuits; and to direct their minds to objects worthy of the attention of rational beings. No young man can take an active part in a Debating Society, without having his ideas extended, and his stock of knowledge increased. Neither can he fail to improve himself in the manner of expressing those ideas, nor of communicating that knowledge to others. These were the schools in which a FRANKLIN, a PITT, and a CANNING prepared themselves for those public scenes in which they afterwards acted such conspicuous parts.

It ought to be more generally known than it appears to be, that there is an institution of this kind, which has been recently formed in this city, called THE FRANKLIN FORUM. Its meetings are held at the *Phœnix Hall*, in *Zane Street*, every Wednesday evening. The subjects admitted for discussion are various, and of the first importance; consisting of *Religious, Political, Philosophical, Moral*, &c. E.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Dec. 21.—*Provoked Husband—Family Jars*—Second night of Mrs. Sloman's re-engagement.

Saturday, Dec. 22.—*Charles the Second*—102, or *The Veteran and his Progeny*—Mrs. Austin's fifth night.

Monday, Dec. 24.—*Bellamira—Rosina*—Mrs. Austin's sixth night.

Tuesday, Dec. 25.—*George Barnwell—Don Giovanni.*

Wednesday, Dec. 26.—*The Usurper—Cherry Bounce.*

Thursday, Dec. 27.—*June Shore—Family Jars*—Third night of Mrs. Sloman's re-engagement.

The popular comedy of the *Provoked Husband* rarely fails to attract good houses. The diversity of the characters, and the strong points of contrast in which they are exhibited, together with the rich humour of many parts of the dialogue, and the instructive lesson which the piece conveys, have rendered it a favourite with all classes of play-goers, and of consequence, secured for it a distinguished place among modern Comedies. On Friday night it was well played. All the performers seemed anxious to please, and all were successful in their efforts.

On Saturday Mrs. Austin made her fifth appearance, as *Mary Copp*, in the entertaining play of *Charles the Second*, and went through her part with great spirit and animation. Mr. Jefferson's *Captain Copp* was full of his usual comic excellence; and Mr. Wood, and Mr. Wemyss, as the *Merry Monarch*, and his companion, *Rochester*, made the most of their respective parts. Their disguises, however, (particularly that of the former gentleman,) were not of such a character as would have been likely to deceive so old a cruiser as *Capt. Copp*—and we would advise *His Majesty* when he again wishes to "act the sailor," to put on a dress which will "pass muster."

Shield's tragedy of *Bellamira*, was performed on Monday to a good house. We have before noticed the manner in which this piece is supported. Mrs. Austin appeared as *Rosina* in the opera of that name, and was loudly applauded in all her songs.

Tuesday, the tragedy of *George Barnwell*, (which for several years has been brought out on Christmas night,) was produced, with Mr. Southwell as the hero, and Miss Emery as *Millwood*. Both acquitted themselves very creditably. The house was well filled.

Dr. M'Henry's tragedy of *The Usurper*, was played on Wednesday for the first time. The house was crowded; and the applause bestowed upon the piece, both during its progress, and after the curtain fell, was loud and long-continued. In reply to a call made for its repetition, Mr. Wemyss stated that it should be repeated early next week. In a future number we intend presenting a detailed account of this production; and shall now merely say, that considering it was a *first night*, the expectations of the Doctor's friends were fully realized. The Prologue, written by James N. Barker, Esq. is one of that gentleman's happiest productions, and reflects great credit upon its author.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, on Thursday, *June Shore* attracted a crowded house. The parts were all sustained with the same ability that marked the former performance of the piece, and the principal characters drew out repeated bursts of applause. Mr. Sloman's *Delph*, in the farce of *Family Jars*, was irresistably comic.

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

This establishment under the judicious management of Mr. Cowell, of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has proved highly productive. By a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, we learn that the present season has been more profitable than any which has been known in that city for the last ten years; and the liberal conduct of the Manager is spoken of in the most favourable terms. Since they left this city the Stock company has been considerably re-inforced, and is now quite respectable, both in numbers and talent. *Smith* is a great favourite with the Baltimoreans, and makes rapid progress in improvement. This young gentleman will certainly make an excellent actor. Besides several new pieces which Mr. Cowell has brought out, he has been *starring* with Mr. Horn and Mrs. Knight, Miss Kelly, Barnes and Hackett, and has Clara Fisher and others of celebrity under engagements. He seems to have spared no exertion to render his Theatre attractive, and we are glad that his success has been equal to his deserts.

The new Theatre in Salem, Mass. has been leased to A. J. Phillips, Esq. formerly manager of the Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, and of the Baltimore and Washington Theatres. It is contemplated to be opened on or about the 15th of next month.

The Theatre in Newport, R. I. is to be opened shortly, by a company under the management of Mr. Mestayer, formerly of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Knight and Mr. Horn, are playing and singing to empty benches, in Boston.

A writer in the Richmond Compiler complains of the great prevalence of dissipation in that city; and recommends a more general attendance at the Theatre as a preventive.

Miss Deblin, a dancer at the Bowery Theatre, New York, brought an action against C. Gilfert, the manager, for a breach of contract, which has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The contract was made on the 30th of September, 1826, and ran thus: "I hereby agree to pay Miss Deblin the sum of thirteen dollars per week for her services as dancer in ballets, &c. The salary to be paid weekly, and the season not less than forty weeks." On the arrival of Madam Hutin, Miss Deblin was cast in the shade, and ordered to go on in the processions, and perform in country dances, which she declined, as not being within the spirit and meaning of her contract. Her salary was stopped, to recover which this action was brought. The defence rested upon the *et cetera, et cetera*, in the contract, which implied that she was something else than a principal character; that she was to turn her foot to any thing. The jury however thought differently, and gave her a verdict for 395 dollars.

THE EVENING POST.

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"THE ELEVENTH HOUR, or Confessions by a Consumptive," by the Boston Bard.

The "CASKET" for 1827, handsomely bound.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar's "Travels" in the United States were to appear in Germany in October last, in two volumes, with plates and embellishments, including views of Philadelphia and New York. The work was to be edited by Henry Luden, who is one of the best historical writers in Germany. The Germans are publishing the whole series of Cooper's novels, in their own language and in the original.

Mr P. Kearney, engraver, of this city, an artist who enjoys a high and merited reputation, has undertaken to execute and will publish a series of very interesting Views in Greece, which have been recently taken in person by his brother, who is now on the Mediterranean station. They will comprise Napoli di Romania, Poros, Scio, the Temple of Minerva at Cape Colona, &c.

Messrs. Putnam & Hunt, of Boston, are about to publish a monthly periodical, under the title of the "Ladies' Magazine," to be edited by "Mrs. Sarah J. Hale," the authoress of "Northwood."

Messrs. White, Gallaher & White have put to press, and will speedily publish, an History of the United States, or Republic of America, by Mrs. C. Willard, comprising events which occurred from the discovery of America, by Columbus, 1492, to the present period, accompanied with maps.

Mr. Goodrich, the enterprising publisher of *The Token*, and other elegant works designed as holiday presents, proposes to issue a volume on the 10th of January, comprising choice selections from the various publications of this nature, which are already announced for the year 1828. This volume is intended for the convenience of persons who wish to possess the most beautiful portions of those works, without incurring the expense of purchasing the whole.

Mr. Ramsay has offered a resolution in Congress, which has been adopted, instructing the committee on commerce, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a breakwater, or artificial harbour, at the mouth of the Delaware.

A resolution offered by Mr. Reed of Susquehanna, authorising limited partnerships, has been referred by the house of representatives of this state to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Reed, Mr. Bonsall, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Emlen, Mr. Richards, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Denny.

The District Attorney of the United States for New York, and ten jurymen in the case of Lieutenant Percival of the navy, state that he was acquitted not only on the ground of a want of jurisdiction in the court, but because his conduct was "totally free from all censure," and reflected the highest credit upon his honor, disinterestedness and integrity."

In the case before Judge King, of the Commonwealth against Whartlebee, Grover, Maul, and others, journeymen ship-carpenters, charged with conspiracy to effect the discharge of a certain John Teese, also a ship carpenter, from the employment of Robert Burton, Southwark, it appeared, that Teese, about eighteen months before, had been employed by Burton, and that on going to work, some individual in the yard had taken away his tool chest, which prevented his working at that time. About the 6th of last month, he was again employed; the men in the yard refused to converse with him; frowned upon him, and Maul said he had better not come here to work again. He worked four days; at the end of that time the hands in the yard stopped from work. Burton, after enquiring the reason, was informed that there was a man in the yard that they could not think of working with.—From their former conduct towards Teese, he concluded they meant him. Burton informed them that if there was any man in the yard that had misbehaved, he should be discharged. Upon the faith of this promise, they went to their work. This was on Friday morning. And in consequence, Teese was discharged on Saturday morning. Grover said as Teese left the yard that they had sunk one Tool chest for him, and if he came to work again they would sink another. The defendants did not give any explanation of their conduct towards Teese. Verdict not guilty, and defendants to pay the costs.

BALTIMORE CRIES.

Our city, we have always been given to understand, has some reputation for music. It is certain, at least, that a musical propensity pervades all classes, from high to low—from the sweep who screams the "German Hymn" from that "bad eminence" the chimney top, down to the watchman who carols the hour in notes only less melodious than his rattle. We have before taken occasion to speak of the pleasures and convenience arising out of this universal harmony, which begins with the "song of early birds," while the diapason is swelled at the setting in of the twilight by some hundreds of itinerant venders of oysters, who like so many nightingales "in shadiest cover hid," "render night vocal" for four hours at least. There is nothing certainly, in which cultivation produces more admirable and obvious effects than music; and this will be rendered manifest to any one who will compare, for a single moment, the notes of a well taught lady singer at a piano, with those of the unsophisticated watchman. While the first, without either voice or ear, can, by the magic of her master, be made to produce sounds that are really very often tolerable—the last, with four-fold power of pipe, runs into such excesses of dissonance and false taste, that a man must have asses' ears at the least, before he can be brought to endure their braying. What we propose is this, that if oysters can only be sold by means of this loud paean of their edible merits, some measures be taken to correct the exuberances of the natural taste of the performers, and unite them in some consenting chorus.—*Baltimore American.*

THE BETTER HALF OF CONGRESS.

From southern papers we learn with pleasure that very many of the representatives to Congress, as well as many of the senators, are accompanied by their wives. The pleasure we feel is derived from the hope that the softening, kindly influence of well informed influential ladies, may have a salutary effect on the manners of the members of Congress. Although we may not expect to read in the journal of Congress the speech of any lady representative, yet we feel secure in the belief that no duels will take place where female influence is concentrated. However loud the waves of the political sea may roar during the day, at night the patriot may find solace in the friendship of one long tried friend, whose tranquil thoughts may discover the wide contrast between the troubles of office and the comforts of home.—*Zion's Herald.*

MECHANICS.

A crane for raising heavy bodies without wheel or pinion, but by wedges and levers, has been invented by Mr. Wright Carlo, a native of New-Hampshire. It has been proved at the West India docks, (London) that while two men raise 600 cwt. at the rate of ten feet per minute by the ordinary cranes, two men with the improved crane will raise 1500 cwt. through the same distance, in the same space of time. The application of mechanical principles in its construction, is said to be entirely new.

MARRIAGE.

We copy the following marriage from the Greene County Republican:—

At Windham, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, Mr. Eli Spencer, to Miss Ann Hogeboom—one for Jackson, the other for Adams.

What is to be gained by such unnatural political alliances? Are ladies aware of the hazard they incur in such dissimilarity of political opinions? How many certain disputes and morning controversies, may be forced upon them for the ensuing year; and then their tender offspring, entering "this breathing world," with political opinions scarce "half made up," crude, temporising, vacillating fellows, always on the fence. That's not the way to make thorough going Democrats.

SMALL POX.

The existence of this dreadful disorder in various parts of America, calls for new attention to Vaccination. The Medical Societies in every State should keep the subject continually in view, and take care that the genuine virus is procurable, and that none other is used. It has been supposed by some that it would be best occasionally to obtain new virus from the Kine, if possible.

At the small pox hospital, Ransford Island, there are seven patients afflicted with the small pox—two from Brooklyn, one from Halifax, and four from Philadelphia—all doing well.

A deficit, says the National Intelligencer, has just been discovered in the Treasury of North Carolina, of $70,000. It will be recollected that John Haywood, the late Treasurer, died a few weeks ago, and that his son, John S. Haywood, was appointed his successor. On discovering the deficit, the latter gentleman, in a very feeling letter, addressed to the Legislature, resigned, under the impression, that, if the fact of his father's defalcation had been apparent, at the time of his election, it might have had some influence on the voters.

The number of pensioners of the United States in September last, was 16,394, of whom 12,500 were revolutionary, 3505 invalid, and 19 half pay pensioners, as follows: Maine, 1210; New Hampshire, 959; Massachusetts, 1904; Rhode Island, 214; Connecticut, 839; Vermont, 1189; New York, 3867; New Jersey, 456; Pennsylvania, 1105; Delaware, 28; Maryland, 419; Virginia, 899; North Carolina, 336; South Carolina, 158; Georgia, 87; Kentucky, 637; Tennessee, 359; Ohio, 651; Louisiana, 35; Indiana, 207; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 65; Illinois, 48; Alabama, 52; Michigan, 28; Colombia, 90; Pittsburgh, 414.

PERJURY.

At the late Court of Oyer and Terminer for Otsego county, N. Y. John C. Morris, Esq. late first judge of that county, was indicted and tried for perjury, at the instance of Robert Green. The court stopped the defence, declaring the vindication of the defendant's entire innocence was complete, and directed the jury to acquit him, which they instantly did. The court then ordered the prosecutor, Green, into custody for perjury; the grand jury forthwith indicted him, and he awaits his trial in the county jail. This man appears to have been an humble imitator of Haman of old, who brought on his own head the vengeance he meditated for another.

A correspondence of a personal nature has lately taken place between Henry Eckford, Esq. of New York, and Hugh Maxwell, Esq. the deputy Attorney General in that city. Mr. Eckford was President of the Life and Fire Insurance Company, and one of those indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the public last summer. He was not convicted, and the prosecution against him was discontinued in consequence of a decision of the supreme court of errors on some law points. In the course of the prosecution, Mr. Maxwell was very severe and personal in his remarks; and Mr. Eckford lately addressed several notes to him, appealing to his sense of justice to afford him such written explanations as would heal the injuries inflicted upon his character and the peace of his family.—Mr. Maxwell reluctantly replied once or twice, rather aggravating the injuries done to Mr. Eckford, and declaring that he would be interrogated no further in the matter, though he had stated *verbally* that he thought that gentleman ought to be restored to public confidence. Mr. Eckford felt himself so deeply affected by this conduct, that he sent Mr. Maxwell a verbal challenge by Colonel Decatur, which was declined, and the parties were bound over to keep the peace. The last note of Mr. Eckford pronounced Mr. Maxwell "wholly destitute of truth and honor," and "a contemptible poltroon."

The following statement is made in a London paper of recent date:

"It is an extraordinary fact, that, during the late panic, the Bank of England would have stopped payment, had it not been for the liberal conduct of the Bank of France. While the course of foreign exchanges was against us, a very large portion of the gold coin of the United Kingdom found its way into the National Bank of Paris; and when our sagacious Directors found it necessary to recover, at any sacrifice, the specie which their over-issue of paper had expelled, the managers of the Paris Bank deliberated whether they should permit the English coin to go back. They came to the resolution to let the Bank of England have the gold it wanted; and thus the Directors were, on this occasion, saved from the necessity of suspending payments. At this crisis, however, the Bank of England was in much greater danger of stopping payment than many of the country bankers, which it is now seeking to supersede. *The Mint*, though its powers were taxed to the utmost, could not coin sovereigns with sufficient rapidity to meet the run; and we repeat, that, if the Bank of Paris had not consented to part with its gold, the Bank of England must have stopped.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Perhaps, says the National Intelligencer, there never was an instance of a more signal rejection of a proposition than in the case of that, recently discussed in the House of Representatives, for the sale of the United States Shares in the Stock of the Bank of the United States. The character of the mover, exalted far beyond any views of speculation or mere desire of innovation, claiming great favor for his motion, gives additional force to this decision. If the motion, when first made, and whilst suffered to lie on the table, was of a nature to shake the confidence of the Stockholders in their own property, and that of the public in the duration and value of the Stock of the Bank, the decision upon it speaks a language not to be misunderstood, and will infuse into the proprietors generally, and into the foreign, as well as the domestic markets, that confidence which is so important to the beneficial operation of the Institution as regards the country, and to its profitable results as regards the stockholders. We are glad that the question is settled; for, so long as it remained open, it was likely to have the effect of disturbing the regular commercial operations of the country, and infusing distrust in the mind of the community, as to the probable duration of the charter, and, of course, as to the value of the stock. Little doubt can now remain, we should think, but that the charter will be extended, and that the Government will retain its interest in the Institution.

NEW MAIL ROADS.

The Geneva, Ontario Co. Gazette mentions that from and after the first day of January a daily line of Post Coaches will run from Washington City to the head of Seneca Lake and thence to Geneva, conveying the U. S. Mail and passengers. This, says the Gazette, will speedily become a most important route for travel and communication, as it reduces the distance between the extreme points above named, from 600 to 300 miles or thereabouts. The interior of Pennsylvania is now rapidly advancing in improvements of all kinds, and will soon be regarded as a most interesting region. Travellers from the south will, on their way going to or returning from the Lakes, Niagara Falls, &c. take this route in order to enjoy the "bold and beautiful views" presented to the "eye of taste and fancy," along the banks and flats of the noble Susquehanna. The great Canals, collieries, iron works, &c. of Pennsylvania will no longer remain unnoticed and unknown.

In allusion to the petition of Mrs. Decatur, which has again been represented to Congress, the New York American remarks—"This widow of as true a chevalier as ever wore a sword, asks only for what usages, we believe, law has awarded in other cases, compensation for the destruction of enemy's property—for the recapture of the American frigate Philadelphia, then a prize in the possession and under the guns of Tripoli. The prayer is just, let it not be made in vain; because he to whom the debt, the sacred debt is due, cannot be heard in its support.—It is asked by one whom next to honour and country he most cherished while living."

Two men named Wilson, father and son, were convicted at Walterborough Court, S. C. last November of murdering a Captain Priester, and were to be executed this month. On the 8th inst. just before day light, they bored a hole through the upper ceiling of the room in which they were confined and made their escape. The father was stopped on a plantation in the vicinity by a negro man, and secured. The son made his escape. Sixty men were in search of him, and the Sheriff had offered $200 for his apprehension.

A hero of the west being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unheard of composition and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wild cats, and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther. I can leap the Ohio wade the Mississippi, and thrash any man opposed to Jackson."

The steamboat America, Scott, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, grounded lately on Plum point and sunk in six feet water. There being no hope of getting her off, she was set fire to and burnt to the water's edge; her cargo consisted of peltries and lead. The engine, the peltries and part of the lead were taken out and landed. It is supposed that about 260 tons of lead were lost with the boat.

Among the sentences past at the December term of the Boston municipal court, we observe the following: John G. Scobie, for printing an obscene libel in a scurrilous publication, called the Boston Castigator, reflecting on three females of respectable character, three months imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

The *National Debt*, at present consists of

$13,296,347 70 of 3 per cent. stock
15,999,064 11 of 4½ per cent. stock
12,792,000 20 of 5 per cent. stock
26,831,229 07 of 6 per cent. stock

$68,918,841 08 Total.

FLORIDA.

Judge Robinson, of Gadsden county, has succeeded after several years experiment in raising beautiful bright yellow Sugar, of a fine flavor. He expects a heavy crop this year. Several other planters intend embarking in the same. An experiment in cultivating the vine is to be made near Tallahassee by a gentleman who intends applying his whole force to the object; he has gone to St. Augustine, for cuttings.

HAVANA.

Laborde's Squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, four frigates, and several small vessels, was about to sail from Havana. They have on board 3,500 troops, and about 100 army officers more than are required; as well as $800,000 in specie. Their destination is unknown, as the utmost secrecy is observed. It is supposed, that they meditate an attack on Carthagena.

FRENCH NAVY.

A late London paper, in allusion to the French Navy, says:—"The government of France appears to be making great exertions to recover its Navy, and to become again a formidable naval power. We have frequently alluded to the activity displayed in the dock yards at Brest and Toulon in building ships of war; and the building of large ships has also been proceeded with in a very rapid manner at Cherbourg. No less than three three-deckers appear to have been launched at that arsenal during the present year, and two other three-deckers, two ships of one hundred guns on two decks, several frigates, and large steam boats are now on the stocks there."

ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.

This officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says: "Had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st October, 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero, Lord Nelson, and the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British fleet under his command."

Count Heiden, the Russian Admiral in the Levant, is a native of Holland, but he has been in the service of Russia a great number of years. Previous to the death of the Emperor Alexander, he was in disgrace, having been unjustly accused of lending himself to the landing of contraband goods on the coast of Finland. He is an officer of considerable merit and of excellent private character.

A letter from an American Naval officer, in the Mediterranean, received at Philadelphia, states that, in anticipation of a rupture between the combined powers of Europe and the Turks, two of our frigates had taken station at Smyrna to afford relief and assistance to the Christians of that city. The writer of the letter, a person high in command, intimates that if any violence be offered to the Christians of Smyrna, the American frigates will take a very active part.

A contract has been made with the proprietors of the Quincy Rail Road, for a supply of split stone, for the construction of the Dry Dock building at Charleston, and it is estimated that a saving of about $20,000 is made to the government, in consequence of the low rate of obtaining the stone, compared with that at which it could have been obtained had not the rail road been built.

LIVERWORT.

This efficacious plant has wrought wonders in Virginia. A physician in that State, a Mr. T. P. Hereford, has stated in a late National Intelligencer, several instances in which it has restored persons exceedingly ill of pulmonary complaints. It is taken as a tea, in a cold state. The plant must be steeped several hours.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A Mr. Robert Barvelle, of Milton, N. J. a very respectable and industrious man, left his residence on the 10th inst. on a visit to Woodbridge, where he was seen in the course of the day, since which time he has mysteriously disappeared, and no tidings have been heard of him.

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.

A Pumpkin of unusual size, grew on the farm of John Reynolds, Esq. a few miles from Clarksburg, Va. this season; it weighed 320 lbs. and measured round the middle 9 feet. All that grew on the same vine weighed 840 lbs. If this extraordinary production were to be scraped out, it would beat our "big walnut tree" all hollow.

It is stated in the Vergonnes Aurora, that at the opening of the Champlain canal, there were only twenty vessels on Lake Champlain; that last year, as near as could be ascertained, there were two hundred and eighteen; and now the number may be safely calculated at two hundred and fifty. This comes of internal improvements.

Capt. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the U. S. ship Peacock, is now on a visit in Washington. He has been absent from this country nearly three years, on a cruise round Cape Horn, on business of great importance to our increasing commercial interests in the Pacific; and during this time has visited the Marquesas, Otaheite,

and several of the Society Islands, and passed two or three months at Wahoo, one of the Sandwich group.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Ticket 8,15,33, which on Wednesday drew the capital prize of $24,000, in the 35th class of the Union Canal Lottery, was sold at Yates and M'Intyre's retail office, No. 121 Chesnut street, to E. Littell, esq. of this city, in a whole ticket.

The Citizens' Coach arrived at New York, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock from Philadelphia—through in ten hours.

Mr. W. P. Morton, had his pocket book containing $4,800, stolen from his pocket on Monday evening last, at the theatre in New-York.

Messrs. Frost and Vodray, have established a manufactory of Queensware, in the precincts of Pittsburg, where all the materials of the work are easily obtained.

The usual quarterly hearing of Insolvents, commenced on Wednesday, in the court of Common Pleas. There were on the list 160 names, 52 oppositions were marked.

David H. Dyer, a printer in Huntsville, Alabama, has been apprehended for having opened letters at the Post-Office, and purloined bank notes, &c. He confessed his guilt.

The Hon. H. W. Conway, who fell in a duel with R. Crittenden, Esq. died on the 9th ult. There have been varying rumors as to his having recovered from the effects of his wound, which were unfounded.

The company of French comedians has returned to New Orleans. One of the papers there says "amateurs will be glad to hear that the Theatre will re-open on Sunday next."

Senor Segara, a celebrated violin player, has arrived in this city with the intention of given a public concert.

This, says the United States Gazette of Dec. 22d, is the *two hundred and seventh* anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, upon the rock at Plymouth. May their descendants remember the virtues of their great and good ancestors, and be as ready to *endure* in the cause of *truth*.

On Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of a frame building, near the Old York road, between Buttonwood lane and the Mill pond—and before the engines could arrive at the place, the house was almost entirely destroyed.

The ox Columbus is exhibiting in Baltimore. The Editor of the Patriot says he did not believe he was so big, till he saw him with his own eyes, and that the picture of him in the advertisement is not a good likeness. There is also a cow as much too little as the ox is too big, and an overgrown hog, to be seen at the same place.

A few oranges, sweet and sour, have been produced this season in Alabama. It will be remembered that in the winters of 1822, and 1823, all the orange trees in that quarter were killed by severe frosts.

Gen. James Iredell, of Edenton, has been elected by the Legislature of North Carolina, Governor of that State for the year. He was chosen on the third ballot.

Premiums are offered through the Lieutenant Governor, in the Upper Canada Gazette, to the best cultivators of hemp, and to exporters of that article to Great Britain, also for the best substitute for hemp; the premiums are from 50 to 75 guineas.

The City of Hartford; Conn. has advertised for a loan of $25,000, for 20 years.

The Legislature of South Carolina have instructed the Directors of the State Bank, to charge no interest on a large amount due to the institution by Gen. Sumpter, one of the heroes of the revolution, and to indulge him, as to the debt, until his death.

Halifax papers received at Boston state, that Lord Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, is recalled, and appointed to the command of the British forces in India.—He is succeeded by the Duke of Gordon.

A bill has passed the House of assembly of South Carolina, by a vote of 71 to 42, to prohibit the instruction of persons of color in reading and writing.

The New York canal is again frozen. There was much floating ice, however, between Catskill and Albany. The rain last week in New York was snow above the mountains, and the deighing in Albany was good.

The public are cautioned against taking five dollar notes on the bank of Montgomery County, payable at Norristown, dated Nov. 1, 1823, letter A; as there are a great many counterfeits in circulation.

Section nineteen of the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania Canal, which was let in August last, has, we understand, been completed within the last few days. It is, we believe, the first section which has been completed on the Pennsylvania Canal, with a slope vatt founded in the river along its whole length.

James Watson Webb, Esq. having purchased an interest in the New York Morning Courier, that Journal will in future be conducted under the editorial direction of Messrs. Skillman, Brooks, Lawson and Webb, who announce that the original prospectus will be strictly adhered to.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia legislature, for the establishment of manufactories in that state, for the purpose of ascertaining whether slave labor can be advantageously employed in them.

In North Carolina, plans are forming to increase largely their flocks of sheep, and to establish Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, as the best means of relieving themselves from the difficulty they have experienced from the depressed prices of agricultural produce. The shortness of the winters in that state makes it a good grazing country.

William Grace, who with S. H. Whipple and D. Henderson was committed to prison last summer, for the murder of a free man of color, were tried at the Supreme Court in Henrico county, (Va.) at its late session. The Jury could not agree, though kept together during the term.

The South Carolina House of Delegates has decided, by a vote 99 to 12, to impeach William E. James, a Judge of the State of South Carolina, for misdemeanors in office.

A mulatto man, who was being reconducted into slavery, in North Carolina, a few days since, leaped from the stern of the boat in which he was, and avoiding all means for saving himself, was drowned.

An arrival at Charleston from Callao, which was left on the 27th August last, states that Gen. La Mar had arrived at Lima on the 19th Aug. in the Peruvian brig of war Congress, from Guayaquil, and was on the 24th inaugurated President of Peru—great rejoicings took place on the occasion.

The Legislature elect of New-York will convene at Albany on Monday, the 7th January, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

On Sunday last, says the Tuscumbia, (Alab.) paper, about seven hundred and fifty Indians (Creeks of the Mc'Intosh party) consisting of men, women and children, arrived in this place on their way to Arkansas, conducted by Col. Brearley. They profess an entire willingness to the exchange, and appear to be in fine spirits.

It is stated that Hill, the self accused murderer of Morgan, has undergone another strict examination, which resulted in the entire conviction of all present that he is in fact the murderer. He gave the names and number of his accomplices.

A man has been recently arrested at Detroit, on a charge of forgery, just as a large company was assembled to witness his marriage to an amiable girl.

The U. S. sloop of war Erie, capt. Turner, touched at St Jago, watered and sailed 24th ult. for Havana.

The U. S. frigate Java, Com. Crane, arrived off Tripoli on the 13th Sept. and after remaining there a few hours proceeded to Tunis.

The grand Convention of Colombia is to assemble at Ocana, about one hundred leagues to the westward of Bogota, on the 2d of March next.

Dr. Jacob Jimeson, of Buffaloe, N. Y. belonging to the Seneca nation of Indians, has received the appointment of Surgeon's Mate in the Navy. He received an education at Dartmouth College.

A girl named Mary Elwell, aged about sixteen years, has been sentenced by the court of oyer and terminer, in Salem, N. J. to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, for attempting to poison a person in whose house she lived, by putting arsenic in his coffee, with the sugar.

There are in Upper Canada, Methodist Chapels 60—building 14—Travelling Preachers 46—Local 62—Itegular Congregations 447—Members 8600—common attending hearers 32,000.

It is said that we shall have no eclipses of the sun, although some partial ones, except in 1833, 1836, and 1842. In 1847 we shall have the famous annular eclipse at St. Denis, so impatiently looked forward to by astronomers.

An attempt has been made to establish African Infant Schools in New York.

The brig Nautilus, Capt. Hatton, which left Norfolk on Sunday, 16th inst. for Africa, takes one hundred and sixty four coloured persons, as colonists to Monrovia. They are chiefly from North Carolina. Many of them have been manumitted by the Society of Friends.

It is contemplation to build a bridge over the Ohio river, at Cincinnati.

The wife of Mr. James Merry, of Batavia, N. Y. has been committed to jail on suspicion of being principal, or accessary, to the poisoning of her husband. His body was disinterred after having been buried several days. The circumstances of this affair are said to vary but a little from that of Strang and Whipple.

The Washington Telegraph states that Mrs. Jackson will accompany the General to New Orleans on the 8th of January, provided steam-boat conveyance can be had.

A fair was held on Thursday in the Bethel Church, at Fell's Point, of articles manufactured by the charitable ladies of Baltimore and the Point, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of indigent widows and orphans of seamen.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATE ADVICES FROM ENGLAND.

Papers to the 19th of November have been received at New York, from London, by the Cambria. They contain no authentic intelligence from Constantinople. It was reported that the news of the battle of Navarino, had reached Smyrna, and caused bloodshed at that place.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, to Oct. 27, state that a part of the allied squadrons, had proceeded to the Dardanelles, for the protection of the Christian residents at Constantinople, for whose safety much anxiety is manifested. Admiral Codrington was repairing his damaged vessels at Zante. He had directed that all merchant vessels, bound to the Dardanelles, should be stopped, until intelligence of the effect the battle might have at Constantinople, could be received.

The French Admiral De Rigny, it will be recollected, shifted his flag to the frigate La Syrene, in the late action off Navarino, in order to get into the hottest of the battle. The return of the casualties on board that vessel, stated the number of "severely wounded" at 26; of the severity of these wounds some idea may be formed from the fact that twenty three amputations were deemed necessary. The total loss of men suffered by the Turks in the engagement exceeded five thousand.

We find no later intelligence from the neighbourhood of Navarino, in regard to the great naval battle.

Gibraltar papers to the 17th ultimo have been received at New York. Their political contents are said to be uninteresting. The king and queen of Spain were in Valencia, receiving the homage of the population of that capital and the adjacent provinces. The intelligence from Portugal is of no importance. A circular has been issued from the department of ecclesiastical affairs and justice, to the mayors and judges, directing them to use every effort to put a stop to the criminal epithets which had been applied to Don Miguel; and, in case of necessity, to bring the offenders to trial.

STEAM BOATS.

There are perhaps no improvements which have made a more rapid march for the last half century than naval architecture, and the science of steam in its application to navigation; and no country at present can vie with or rival the United States, either as to the numbers, elegance, speed or convenience of their steam boats.

LONDON AND PARIS.

The population of Paris is but three quarters that of London, consequently we may expect the like proportion of food to be consumed by these two capitals. The different materials of subsistence, however, are distributed in such a manner, that it is very difficult to form a correct estimate of the total amount. The number of horned cattle consumed at Paris, is not more than half the number sold at the market of Smithfield, for the London shambles. The same proportion has been remarked in the consumption of sheep and lambs. There is a want of positive data to compare the consumption of corn, but calculations which can be relied upon shew that upon this head London is below Paris. In the last capital the bakers use annually 547,508 bags of flour, which make 113,880,000 kilograms of bread. It is estimated that in London the yearly consumption of bread is hardly more than 30,000,000 kilograms.

It appears by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than fifteen thousand boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft in that capital.

Dr. Chambers has accepted the professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Her majesty the Queen of Saxony died on the 7th November at Leipsic. Her maiden name was Maria Thereza Josephine Charlotte Jane, of Austria.

The Court of Correctional Police, yesterday condemned a girl, named Audinet, to five years' imprisonment, for a theft, attended with aggravating circumstances. At this trial, one of the witnesses having come forward to be sworn—"Take off your glove," said the President; "you should know that persons do not come with gloves on to take an oath before a Court of Justice." "I beg your pardon, Mr. President, I have no gloves. These are my hands—*I am a dyer.*"—*Quotidienne.*

Abo, the capital of Finland, has been nearly destroyed by a dreadful fire which broke out on the 4th of last month. Of the whole of the rich and celebrated University of Abo, only the Observatory remains. The academical building, the valuable library of 40,000 volumes, the cabinet of medals, the collection of astronomical and philosophical instruments, all became the prey of the flames. The palace of justice and its archives, and the town-hall were consumed. Above seventy persons perished.

SPOTS OF BLOOD.

In a recent sitting of the Paris Royal Academy of Medicine, M. Orfila stated, that since he had read to the Academy the paper on the means of recognizing spots of blood on clothes, &c. it had been published on the authority of M. Dulong, that by the aid of a microscope, it might be seen whether the spots were formed of human blood, or the blood of animals. He had since made experiments with the microscope, on spots of human blood, and the blood of pigeons, both in a dry and liquid state, and the result was, that so far from perceiving any difference, he could not distinguish with any certainty whether they were really blood or not.

The Paris Journal des Debates states, that Count Capo d'Istria, the new President of Greece, has given up his private fortune to the public cause, and procured a small loan for the treasury which would answer immediate exigencies. His letter on the subject breathes the most generous devotion. On the 18th of October the Austrian admiral Dandolo presented himself before the harbor of Spezzia, and claimed by the Greeks for a violation of their blockade. When it was replied that the matter would be submitted to the Greek government, he rejoined that he knew no such government. After seizing, on the 19th, the four vessels, he sailed in upon the Greek vessels in the harbor, cannonaded and tore them in pieces, killed a portion of their crews, and did much damage on shore. There is an official report from Spezzia in the Paris newspapers, of this enormous outrage.

ELECTION OF MAYOR IN LIVERPOOL.

The election for Mayor which took place in Liverpool last October, was more closely contested than any, as we believe, on record. It lasted six days, and at the close of the poll in each of the five first days, there was a tie between the candidates, Messrs. Robinson and Porter. The latter candidate succeeded at the sixth day, by a majority of 15. The vote then stood, for Porter 1780, for Robinson 1765. The Liverpool Albion speaks of many disgraceful scenes as occurring during the contest. "Bribery was openly reduced to a system. One party gave three pounds for each tally, and as much beer as the man could drink, while the other gave five pounds only, allowing the men to get drunk at their own expense."

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Plain Sense, in his new dress, is welcome.

The several articles received from *J. S. D.* shall meet with an early attention. We have not yet had leisure to examine them.

Two essays, entitled *Meaners of Nothing* and *Meaners of Something*, are received. They shall have an early place.

Chrysostomos shall be gratified.

A. H. shall have a place.

Selim's Song in our next

Some months since, at the instance of several leading members of the Society of Friends, we were induced to open our columns to those who felt disposed to discuss, in a temperate manner, the topics of difference in that communion; in consequence of which, a regular controversy has been maintained in our paper between the advocates of the various parties. This controversy is now drawing to a close, and will probably cease at the expiration of another month, after which, no religious discussion, nor any matter likely to involve a religious discussion, will be admitted into the *Post*.

Mr. Francis' Concert, on Wednesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, gave great satisfaction to a numerous and very fashionable auditory. Mrs. Austin particularly, we were pleased to witness, was rapturously applauded in all her songs—her character, as a vocalist, is fully established here as superior to that of any other lady now in this country.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR.

Since our last publication, the citizens have held their annual festival of Christmas, and before we issue another number we shall have entered upon a new year. It is in accordance with the customs of those who cater for public gratification by the means of a newspaper's columns, once in twelve months, to be a little egotistical, to step out of the road of news, items, essays, &c. and commune, as it were, face to face, with their patrons; the custom is a good one—it is evident, from the kindness with which it has been permitted to grow, and the good natured solicitude with which a portion of the community look for the "yearly epistle" of the editors.

In reviewing the course which we have pursued, since our late settlement of this kind with our readers, we cannot charge ourselves with any signal deviation from our prescribed course; although it is not impossible that we may have, "in many things, offended, and in all come short"—but continued exertions, on our part, have been made to gratify our readers, with matter german to the plan of our gazette, and we should be deficient in gratitude to the public, to withhold a profession of thanks for a very large and respectable addition to our subscription list—an acquisition for which we shall express our just sense by increased exertions to amuse and instruct; nor shall we be sparing of just remuneration to those who may aid us to give interest to our paper, and render it more and more worthy of the patronage it now enjoys, and that towards which we still look. The means of giving diversity and interest to our columns are daily increasing, with the addition to our exchange list and to our correspondents—so that we may calculate on new claims upon public patronage, as we express new hopes of receiving it.

A hasty review of the year which is now fast drawing to its close, will satisfy all who have the power of appreciation, that means of profitable speculation have been presented to the contemplative mind, and abundant cause of gratitude from our fellow citizens for manifold blessings of a civil and political kind, from one extremity to another of our wide spread republic; the rich abundance of harvests, has more than answered the husbandman's highest expectation; the hand of industry has been profitably employed; the cause of education has been sensibly advanced; religious toleration, and its happiest results has been enjoyed—and the people, spared from the hands of man in the devastation of war, have also been preserved against the pestilence that wasteth at noon day.—On every side we discover new proofs of the excellence of our institutions, as adapted to our situation and our wants; and every day furnishes evidence that nothing but our folly, or blindness to the "things that belong to our peace," can ever shake their stability, can throw us upon the gaze of the world, their mockery and sneer, as we are now their admiration and delight. The virtues of the fathers that reared this beautiful structure of political liberty, must be imitated if we would perpetuate the noble edifice—it has become a political axiom of general admission, that in proportion to the liberties of a people must be their virtues; and hence, while we boast of our superior advantages, let us also cultivate, with assiduity, the only means by which they can be obtained.—Within the present year, the sympathies of our citizens have been strongly and profitably enlisted on behalf of the suffering Greeks, whose helpless infants, and wives, and decrepit sires were starving on the bleak mountains, while they were falling by thousands in defence of their native soil, and inalienable rights. Recent events have shown that some motives have called together three prominent powers of Europe in aid of their suffering neighbours, and the result of their first blow is likely to prove most beneficial to the sufferers—to what extent we are not yet enabled to judge—but certainly for the better; nothing could render them more miserable than they now are, or have been.

But it is not necessary that we should look to *nations* to find blessings. Is there one of all who reads this article, that can look back upon the events of the past year, and not feel that Providence has laid his times in pleasant places, and poured out its blessings with a liberal hand. Judgment may be necessary in its selection, and moderation in its enjoyment—but on the whole, when any disposition for contentment has been felt, ample causes for its enjoyment have been furnished. Envy aside, that worm, whose unceasing corrosions embitters every cup that passes to our lips, and deadens our appetites to all enjoyment—envy aside, and who that has not felt a signal frown of providence, but yet possesses means for contentment; and this envy that withers at another's joys, is the least discriminating of all the passions that we permit ourselves to harbour. Who shall say to the son of honest industry, whose bread comes by the sweat of his brow—who shall say to him, as he leans in very weariness upon his implements of labour, and sighs at the 'gilded coach,' which rolls by him in stateliness, who shall say to him that its inmates know one hour's pleasure?—perhaps effeminacy has weakened them until the motion of their carriage is as painful to them as the action of walking to the pedestrian passenger; they may sit down to their richly covered table—but has toil given them an appetite for their delicacies? or rather have not those delicacies weakened their powers of digestion, till the *food* which the labourer envies, becomes its owner's poisons?

But thanks to the nature of our institutions, and the correct mode of thinking adopted by our citizens, wealth is not now a passport to honour—nor so much as formerly considered as necessary to happiness—the cultivation of the human mind is the prevailing passion of this age—and worth in whatever situation is likely to rise to its own level, and give its possessor the consequence to which he may be justly entitled.—Elegant equipages are therefore scarcely regarded as objects of desire—our young men have only to choose between eminences in science or in art, and place their 'mind and strength' to the task, and they will ascend; we may therefore congratulate all, upon the existing and prospective happiness of our country, affording cause, whether we regard the blessings of our winter's 'fire side,' the opening beauties of spring, the ripening effulgence of a summer's sun, or autumn's well stored garners, to praise

——"The God of Seasons as they roll."——

With these observations, we present the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, with our heartiest congratulations upon their present happiness, and our unfeigned wishes for a continuance and increase to them of every enjoyment and gratification, that virtuous life can know.

Canfield's Lottery Argus.

THE 37th number of the above paper is received at 139 Chesnut street, where can be had a few extra numbers at 12 1-2 cents each.

In this number will be found much interesting matter. Contents—Poetry, original and selected for the Argus; European Intelligence; Bank note intelligence from the banks of Upper Canada, of importance to the public; notice of the Organization of a Horticultural Society at Paris; Strictures on reviews in the last American Quarterly, original for the Argus; General Summary; List of stages, &c. as is former advertisements; Notice of new Counterfeits; Commercial Intelligence; Drawing of Lotteries; Schemes of Lotteries; the 1st and 4th page of this paper contains the same information as the former, with all the additional necessary remarks.

The Argus is issued *semi-weekly* at $2 per annum until published weekly, when the price will be $3, or at the rate of $4 for any period less than a year, payable in advance, and will be regularly forwarded "per mail" to any subscriber residing in any part of the United States. It will also be forwarded with all possible despatch to subscribers in any part of the world.

Subscriptions will be received at either of Canfield's offices, New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, or at 180 Market street, Baltimore. dec 29—1f

WANTED,

A FAITHFUL, trusty lad, about 18 years of age, as an apprentice. He must come recommended, and be willing to assist for a time in the Warehouse of a Printing Establishment. Apply at this office. dec 29—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament, of Cyrus Barnard, late of the township of Newlin, in the County of Chester, dec. will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on 7th day the 12th of the 1st. Month next, a tract of land containing 192 acres, and 1 rood, more or less—part of that well known mansion house farm, situate partly in the township of Newlin, and partly in East Marlborough, adjoining other lands of said dec. Marlborough meeting house lands, lands of Isaac and Jesse Bailey, Joseph Barnard, and others; about 120 acres of which are arable, the remainder meadow ground, and timber land. The situation and quality of the farm land, for beauty, and productiveness and easy tillage—the fine large meadows, copiously irrigated by the waters of the Perkiomen—the excellent wood land—the large and commodious buildings, combine to render this a very desirable property; located, also in a good neighbourhood, convenient to mills, stores, meeting houses, &c. about 13 miles N. W. from Wilmington, and 3 S. W. from West-chester. It is believed that a plantation of equal quality with the above, and possessing the same advantages, is rarely offered to the public. Persons wishing to view, previously to the sale, are referred to Joseph Barnard, who will shew the property. Sale to commence at one o'clock, of said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known.

RICHARD M. BARNARD,
AMOS BARNARD,
JOSEPH THOMPSON, } Ex'rs.

dec. 29—3t

UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE KIMBERTON STAGES from Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Gulf Mills, Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland.

Leaves Philadelphia every third, fifth and seventh days of the week, at 4 o'clock in the morning, dines at Kimberton, lodges at Morgantown, and arrives in Lancaster next morning.

Returning, leaves Lancaster every first, third and fifth days of the week at 1 o'clock, lodges at Morgantown, breakfasts next morning at Kimberton, and arrives in Philadelphia to dinner.

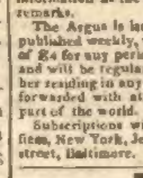
Apply at the Union Hotel, Vankirkirk's, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia, and at Jacob Dochman's, Lancaster. dec 29—6t*

LOST,

ON Tuesday night last, in Second street, near Vine, a red merino scarf, with a narrow white edge. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.—Pawnbrokers are requested, if such a scarf be offered, to stop the same. dec 22—1t

Bath Buildings at Long Branch, N. J.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscribers offer for Sale, that large, extensive, and splendid boarding and summer establishment, known as the Bath Buildings, situate on the sea shore at Long Branch. The main buildings, together with several of the other principal buildings, were recently erected under the superintendence and by the direction of the late William Renshaw, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Mansion House in Philadelphia; and their excellent and tasteful arrangement for the purpose for which he intended them is sufficiently demonstrative of his capacity and experience in so desirable an undertaking. They are sufficiently commodious to accommodate about 200 boarders. It would be superfluous to attempt a description of the many advantages which this location presents—suffice it to say, that it has long been known as an extensive watering place, and that in point of celebrity, it yields in none to the United States. The commanding view of the Atlantic, which is seen, (from the buildings situate on its very margin,) stretching as far as human eye can penetrate, and waiting on its surface the ships of every clime and nation, the delightful landscape scenery which the surrounding country every where presents, and the well known healthfulness of the place, are not among the least of the inducements which have heretofore made and will continue to make Long Branch a place of great public resort during the summer months, by the best and most fashionable company from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other places. It is needless to enumerate further the superior advantages which this property possesses, as any person intending to purchase will examine and judge for himself.

A purchaser can have with the above establishment from one to two hundred acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, and the title will be warranted good and satisfactory.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. THADDEUS WHITLOCK, No. 43 Oliver street, New York.
JOHN P. LEWIS, D.M. Kaiserstown, Shrewsbury, N. J.
ALEXANDER M'GREGOR, Long Branch, N. J.
CHARLES H. WHITE, No. 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

dec 22—tf

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. near Hamilton Village, by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Mr. JOHN CHILDS, to Miss HANNAH SELLERS.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM GRIMES, to Miss MARIA RITTER, both of this city.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. THOMAS LUMBARD, to Miss MARY ANN PATTERSON, both of this city.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM PARVIN, to Miss MARY ANN GARDNER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Green Street, HENRY W. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH, daughter of George Woolley, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 8th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Manning Force, Mr. GEORGE D. BADGER, to Miss HENRIETTA JANE MALLET, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rodney, Mr. CHARLES DUTILH, merchant, to Miss CORA, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John A. Monges, both of this city.

On the 11th inst. at Salem, N. J. by the Rev. J. W. Janvier, Mr. EZEKIEL RICHMAN, aged twenty, to Miss HENRIETTA SHULL, almost thirteen, all of Pittsgrove.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Charles Hoover, Mr. BENJAMIN WELLS, to Miss MARY GORDON, all of this city.

On the 11th inst. at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, by the Rev. Bishop Bowen, JOHN BUTLER, of Philadelphia, to GABRIELLA M. eldest daughter of Colonel Lewis Morris, of South Carolina.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hughs, Mr. FREDERICK M. SWEENEY, of Louisville, Ky. to Mrs. H. NORRIS, of this city.

On the 25th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. LEWIS BURFARD, of Lancaster county, to Miss JANE EVANS, of Chester county.

On the 20th inst in Washington city, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. SAMUEL CHANY, to Miss SUSANNA GOLDSMITH, both of that city.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sitty, Mr. ISAAC POWELL, to Miss ANN BRYANT, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Pierce Connelly, GEORGE LOCKYER, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. LYDIA FEARING, late of Kennington.

In October last, by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM REID, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Simon Lyan, merchant, all of this city.

On Thursday evening week, at Norfolk, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM KAY, to Miss JANE JEFFERSON, daughter of the late Thomas Jefferson, Esq. all of Norfolk county.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. JOHN VENABLE, to Miss SARAH PRIKETT, both of this city.

On the 24th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Samuel Harvey, Mr. WILLIAM RHOADS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSANNA ZIMMERMAN, of Montgomery county.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 28th inst. in the 62d year of his age, Mr. CHANDLER PRICE.

On the 20th inst. after a lingering and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, SUSAN, wife of Henry Brackin, Printer.

On the 22d inst. aged 7 years, JOHN, son of Thomas C. Rockhill.

On the 22d inst. GEORGE WILLING, Esq aged 55 years.

On the 21st inst. aged 72 years, Dr. GEORGE BENSELL, of Germantown.

On the 10th inst. aged 36 years, Mrs. SARAH C. wife of David Lee, Esq.

On the 16th inst. aged 4 years, SETH, son of Mr. Seth Craige, jr.

On the 25th inst. after a short illness, Mr. CHARLES SHELMIRE, aged 25 years.

On the 26th inst. aged 24 years, Mrs. SOPHIA C. EBERLE.

On the 26th inst. Mr. FELIX CRAWFORD, aged 83 years.

On the 26th inst. MARY C. VALLE, aged 63 years.

On the 25th inst. CHARLES, son of George Heidenhart, aged 7 years.

On the 24th inst. suddenly, of the Hydrothorax, Mr. GEORGE LESHER, aged 74 years.

On the 24th inst. at Norristown, in the 38th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ISRAEL, wife of William P. Israel, and daughter of Robert Waln, Esq.

On the 24th inst. in Trenton, N. J. GEORGE ROSSELL, Jr. son of Mr. George Rossell, in the 22d year of his age—being the third child Mr. Rossell has lost in 14 months, and leaving him childless.

On the 26th November, at his residence, in Salsbury Township, Chester county, Pa. WALLACE BOYD, Esq. aged 65 years.

On the 17th November, at Norfolk, Va. ANDREW SHERIDAN, aged 21, formerly of Philadelphia.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	27	64
New-York,	52	40	92

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Olive, Thatcher, 6, Boston, mdze.
—— Ocean, Selby, 13, Havana, sugar, &c.
Schr. Carpenter, Teal, 7, Albany via New York, mdze.
—— Mirror, Loper, 8, Hartford, mdze.
—— Georgetown, Dennison, 2, New York, mdze.
—— Josephine, Kennard, 9, St. Johns, N. B. mdze.
—— Pioneer, Gray, 10, Boston, mdze.
—— Post Boy, Williamson, York River, oysters.
—— Carpenter, Teal, 7, Albany via New York, mdze.
—— Mirror, Loper, 8, Hartford, mdze.
—— Eleanor, Morse, 5, Richmond, coal.
—— Hosea, Scull, 4, New York, barley.
Sloop Intrepid, Parker, 4, New York, mdze.
—— Reaper, Crowell, 2, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Missouri, Rogers, New Orleans; Lima, Wyle, Newcastle; Florian, Harrison, St. Thomas; Benjamin Morgan, Mathieu, New Orleans; Carolinian, Hewes, Charleston; Shylock, Davis, New York; William Brown, Brewer, New Orleans.

Brigs President, Davis, Laguira; Shawmut, Crowell, Boston; Latona, Baldeus, Rio Janeiro; Andromeda, (Br.) Greig, Charleston; Shepherdess, Ward, New Haven; Mary Ann, Rugan, Laguira; Heroine, Storer, St. Jago de Cuba; Marcellus, Gillet, Gibraltar; Sophia, Dunn, St. Thomas; American, Moore, St. Jago; Betty & Mary, Anderson, Boston; Cyrus, Crowell, Halifax; Leander, Gill, Baltimore; Lawson, Lombard, New York.

Schrs. La Fayette, Selby, jr. Fernandina de Xagua; Mexican, Pepper, Boston; W. H. Crawford, Collins, Portland; Gen. Washington, Townsend, New York; Glide, Burgess, Jeremie, Hayti; Agate, Taber, St. Augustine; St. Croix, Bowman, St. Thomas; Superior, Hubbel, Vera Cruz; Only Son, Bagget, Boston; Olive, Thatcher, Boston; Naomi, Crowell, Norfolk.

Superior, Taylor, St. Augustine.

TO PRINTERS.

AN imperial Iron Press, in good condition, for sale cheap Also, a quantity of minion lower case (Roman and Italic) accented letters. Enquire at this office. dec 29—1t

LEVY'S,

No. 89 CHESNUT STREET.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, 35th Class, which drew in the city on the 26th inst.

15 33 8 34 30 5

Combination	8	15	33	the capital prize of		$24,000
do	8	33	34	a prize of		6,000
do	5	8	34	do		3,000
do	5	8	30	do		2,500
do	5	30	34	do		1,910
do	6	8	33	do		1,000

A large proportion of the Capital prizes were sold at LEVY'S, No. 89 Chesnut street, second door below 3d st.

Tickets in the 36th Class, will be sold at scheme price, until further notice.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Most of uncurrent money always taken at par for tickets. dec 22—2t A. J. LEVY.

The Chronicles,

OR NEW WAVERLY NOVEL.

SCOTT'S Life of Napoleon, fine edition; same work abridged—Marshall's Life of Washington—Otis's Botta; the entire works of Dr. Franklin, and a variety of miscellaneous books, not over common auction prices, and warranted perfect, at the book shop, No. 121 South Fifth street.

N. B. Bibles of all sizes, and descriptions, and very neat pocket testaments, well bound, at only 12½ cents. dec 29—1t

TO ARTISTS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Artist's Pencils and Brushes, warranted of the best quality, and comprising all the varieties of

Camel's Hair Pencils.
Pitch Hair do.
Swan Quill do.
Sable Hair do.
Softeners.
Varnish brushes, single and double filled.
Golden tips, &c. for sale by

ISAAC THOMPSON,
dec 22—6t N. W. corner of Second and Market streets.

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, December 29,

Will be presented a Tragedy, in 5 acts, called the

GAMESTER.

Beverly,	- - -	Mr. Southwell.
Stukely,	- - -	Mr. Wood.
Lewson,	- - -	Mr. Mercer.
Jarvis,	- - -	Mr. Warren.
Mrs. Beverly,	- - -	Mrs. Sloman.
Charlotte,	- - -	Miss Warren.

Between the Play and Farce, Mr. SLOMAN will appear and sing the comic songs of "All the World are Beggars," or "What a Here;" and "Jerry Sneet's Travels," in search of "Sweet Kitty Clover,"

To conclude with a new Farce, called

DEAF AS A POST.

Tristrant Sapps,	- - -	Mr. Sloman.
Sophy Walton,	- - -	Miss E. Jefferson

Mrs. SLOMAN'S BENEFIT, and positively her last appearance, as she must leave Philadelphia for Boston and New York, to fulfil her engagements in those cities, will take place on Monday Evening—on which night Mr. SLOMAN will also appear.

The Box Sheet will be open this day.

The New Dramatic Romance of PETER WILKINS, will be produced on Tuesday next, January 1, 1828, with entire new Scenery.

The USURPER, having been unanimously called for by the audience, on its first representation, will be played again on Friday next.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swaim's or any other,

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER.

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
ULCERS,
MERCURIAL, AND
SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

Many cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or Indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spirituous liquors to be avoided.

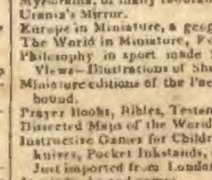
May be had genuine of John Hart & Son, No. 18 S. Second street; Edward D. Garrigues, corner of Sixth and Market streets; Thomas Oliver, N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets; P. Williamson, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets; S. C. Sheppard, No. 107 South Ninth street, below Walnut; Wm. Reynolds, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Wm. Scattergood, corner of Second and Green streets; Mr. Garretson, Northwest corner of Race and Fifth streets, and also by the principal Apothecaries in the United States.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $3, or $30 per dozen.

REMEMBER!—"PARKER'S PANACEA;" equal to Swaim's, or any other, and one dollar cheaper.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth, four doors above Wood street, or ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, Philadelphia, will be attended to dec 22—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,



FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

Dear Editors! you say in downright prose,
Please, and immortal'd, I'd exceed the best;
You think, perhaps, your correspondent knows,
Bought about similes, which if present,
Then, *then* poetic affectation flows!
Then on Parnassus raises he his crest!
And writes! as tho' his very life depend,
On making incongruities to blend.

Sirs! I'm a poet—in my own opinion—
And that's enough! the world is my example;
For instance—he who holds a firm dominion
Over men's minds—and then on them will trample,
Thinks he is Law and Justice's best minion,
And that the earth for him is not so ample
As his deserts would justify—no matter
How at his deeds the multitude will clatter.

Severity in writing—just remark—
Is a sweet privilege which I possess;
The world would be confounded by a dark
Impenetrable cloud of wickedness,
Had I not been allow'd to fix a mark,
At which I might, with utter carelessness,
Cast a keen satire—useful I presume,
And show mankind young nobscine in the womb.

In metaphysics I am apt to deal,—
I love to dive in all the mysteries
Which nature, of herself, will not reveal,—
The mind—its mustering—its dependencies—
The reason why we do, or do not feel—
Beginning—middle—ending of all these—
Why passions, childhood and old age enthral—
And I'm at home in sentiment, for all.

To wit: Oh! Love is a delicious passion!
The sight—side glances—steal-a'-nursing blisses—
(I think these phrases are not out of fashion)
The heavenly rapture when a Lover kisses—
When two fond hearts of their accord will lash on
The Husband's ties—wife's government o'er dishes;—
Bitters are sweet; and sweets are sweeter still,
When Love binds up a man and woman's will!

Adieu! dear sirs, if you will publish these,
I'll give you something of another cast;
I'm an old fellow, old one, if you please,
Am hot and cold; and with myself contrast,
As much as tho' this morning it might freeze,
To morrow melt—I'm slow or I am fast,
As is the impulse—grave now as a preacher—
And now of mischief, I'm the leader—teacher.

PLAIN SENSE.

A party of *Sot vivants*, who recently dined at a celebrated tavern, after having drank an immense quantity of wine, rang for the bill. The bill was accordingly brought, but the amount appeared so enormous to one of the company, (not quite so far gone as the rest,) that he stammered out, it was impossible so many bottles could have been drank by seven persons. "True, sir," said Boniface, "but your honour forgets the three gentlemen *under the table*."

During the latter part of Handel's Life, says Dr. Miller, when a boy, I used to perform on a German flute, in London, at his oratorios. About the year 1758, in the Lent season, a minor canon, from the cathedral of Gloucester, offered his service to Mr. Handel to sing. His offer was accepted, and he was employed in the chorusses. Not satisfied with this department, he requested leave to sing a solo air, that his voice might appear to more advantage. This request also was granted; but he executed his solo so little to the satisfaction of the audience, that he was to his great mortification, violently hissed. When the performance was over, by way of consolation, Handel made him the following speech: "I am sorry, very sorry, for you indeed, my dear sir! but go back to your church in de country: God will forgive you for your bad singings dese wicked people in London, dey will not forgive you."

A Reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If," said a quaker who was present, "I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December." "Why, where would you go?" "Into thy study."

COURTSHIP

In a certain section of our country, where the good people are more remarkable for their honesty and simplicity, than for their polished manners, a lad who had arrived at an age when most boys take it into their heads that a wife is indispensably necessary to their happiness, felt, or believed he felt, (no matter which) a flame for one of his fair neighbors. Possessing an uncommon share of bashfulness, he could not venture to solicit her heart and hand in person, but prevailed on an elderly brother to do it in his name. The brother accordingly made a visit, and after yawning a considerable time, turning his back, fearing she might witness his confusion, thus addressed her—"*Could a body get you to have him?*" Expecting his question, she modestly replied—"*Well, I reckon so.*" He observed—"*It isn't me that wants you, it's brother Jacky.*"

JOHN HANCOCK.

During the seige at Boston, Gen. Washington consulted Congress upon the propriety of bombarding the town of Boston. Mr. Hancock was then president of Congress. After Gen. Washington's letter was read, a solemn silence ensued. This was broken by a member making a motion that Mr. Hancock might give his opinion on the important subject, as he was deeply interested from having all his estate in Boston. After he left the chair he addressed the chairman of the committee of the whole in the following words—"It is true, Sir, nearly all the property I have in the world is in houses and other real estate in the town of Boston, but if the expulsion of the British army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burnt to ashes, *issue the order for that purpose immediately.*"

COOKERY.

Some of the recipes in Mr. Ude's work on Cookery, have been sold as high as fifty guineas each. The "Recipe for Turtle," is inestimable. It occupies four pages of the volumes. When Lord Sefton gave his first party after he possessed Ude, he considered that, as turtle was purely an English dish, he ought to engage an English cook to dress it. When Ude tasted the soup he exclaimed: "Ventrebleu, dis is *tortue au pauvre homme*—dis is work-house turtle!" and after meditating for a week, and making experiments for a month, he produced such a soup, that Ude said of it, "Par dieu! Sir William Curtis say I make water in de mouth when he tast my pottage a la tortue!" When Herschel made a discovery of a new star some years ago, Ude said, "Ah, I do not want new stars—parbleu, I would prefer to see one new dish! but for de new star, I do not care much; we always see of dem enough, plenty of old stars." Sir Humphrey Davy dined with Lord Sefton after being appointed President of the Royal Institution; and Ude, who was a privileged person, said to him, as he passed him in Piccadilly one day, "Sromfredevi, de Society of de Institution shall not be complete till dere is one Chair of Cookery."

ENGLISH MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Calcutta has long been regarded by the English matrons as a marriage-mart for their daughters, when they are not marketable at home. A young lady is usually consigned to some friend or relative, who undertakes to dispose of her to the best advantage. Immediately on her arrival a grand dinner is given, to which as many bachelors as possible are formally invited. If a person of rank or property is satisfied with her appearance, and is in want of what is called a *wife*, though he himself be as old as the hills, and as ugly as sin, he feels assured that he has only to refer the parents to the East India Register, or his banker's books, and a bargain will be speedily concluded. Should the young lady, however, decline the proposal, and prefer the addresses of a youthful swain, who has neither rank nor riches to recommend him, it is considered a misfortune of so serious a nature, that her guardians bitterly regret their unskilful management, and dissolve all connexion with the "romantic fool who is silly enough to sacrifice her prospects." As it is considered fair and proper to give early information to the actual bidders, or those likely to have become such, if the commodity had remained on hand, immediately the terms are mutually agreed upon, the young lady is driven on the crowded course of Calcutta in the gig of the accepted lover.—She is then said to have been "*carted*;" and her unsuccessful admirers lament in silence their "rejected addresses."

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XLI

Botanic Name } RANUNCULUS ACRIS.
English Name } *Buttercup Crowfoot.*
French Name } *Renoncule Acre.*

The genus *Ranunculus* includes many species, some of which are highly ornamental, and have double flowers. They have commonly yellow blossoms, and are then called buttercups or golden-cups; when double they become golden-buttons, among gardeners, &c. all are however acrid-es. This genus gives its name to a peculiar natural family, and belongs to *Polyandria* of Linnæus.

Wild buttercups are common in meadows and woods, all over the United States; children are fond of plucking them; but ought not to taste them, since many are poisonous, and some like this cannot even always be handled long with impunity, the leaves, like the root, raising sometimes pimples and blisters on the skin. It is also poisonous to sheep and cattle, when eaten by them.

The Crowfoot blossoms from May to July, and found in the meadows of the United States, Europe and Asia. It bears fine golden blossoms, seldom double.

Root perrenial, stem two feet high, branched and straight; leaves petiolate, palmate, divided into 3 or 5 jagged parts. *Flowers* terminal, erect, pedunculed. Calix with 5 spreading leaves, corolla with five round golden petals, with a scale at the base; many stamina, pistil, and seeds forming a head.

It is the Emblem of Sordid Deceit.

Benjamin M. Hollinshead,

HAS established a Retail Store, at No. 92 North 6th street between Market and Arch sts. where he has for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts; Ladies Habit Cloths, Hosiery of various description, Bombazets, Worsted Bombazines Swiss and India mull muslins, and handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book and Cambric ditto, Irish linens; Table linen, domestic shirtings, sheetings, ginghams, &c. with a great variety of other goods, all purchased on the most favourable terms. nov 3—tf

JOHN P. FIRENG'S,
Wholesale Jewelry Manufactory.

IS removed from No. 476 North Second street, to No 124 *North Fifth street*, above Race street, where he intends to carry on the above business.

N. B. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Oct. 6—3m*

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 18—19* Newcastle county, Del.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings; printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at $1. per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 11, 1827—tf

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & F. A. HUNER, offer for Sale, at No. 40 North Third street, opposite Hesskell's Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by Saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all the varieties of plated, brass tinned japanned steel, iron, wood, woollen, cotton, and lines furniture, together with constant supply of hog skins. June 23—tf.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. feb 4—ly

Important to Young Men!!
Wayne Beneficial Society
Incorporated by act of Assembly.

Initiation fee, 50 cents!
Benefits in moderate intimation, per week, $3 00
" in actual confinement " 5 00

PERSONS desirous of becoming members of the above Institution, are informed that the electing committee will attend to receive applications, on every Wednesday evening of the present month, from 7 to 9 o'clock at the house of L. W. Hyckman's, N. W. corner of Fourth and Gaskill Streets; and on every Saturday evening during the same time, at the house of Mrs Rogers, 140 North 3d street, sign of the Camel, where every information will be given by

PARDON DAVIS,
WM F. CHASE,
WM T. ROBINSON.
dec 4—tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY JUDAH DOBSON,
No. 108 CHESNUT STREET,
PRICE $1 25,
THE FORGET-ME-NOT,
FOR 1828:
ELEGANTLY BOUND WITH GILT EDGES.
Embellished with 13 beautiful Engravings, Six of which are COLOURED;
And consisting of upwards of 300 pages, 18mo.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION; The Wanderer's Dream, *Malvina*; Introduction to an Album; The Moss Rose and Dragon Plant, *(coloured engravings)*; To ——— with the Flower "forget-me-not"; Anecdote Lavater, by the Author of Tales for "Leisure Hours;" Remember Me; Virginius, after the death of his daughter; *J. S. P.* to this a Tear to be gloomy and sad, *Bryant*; Vasalefzkeen's Message Home, a German Legend; Wedded Love, a Fragment; Woman, *Sherlock*; The Last Tree of the Forest; The Poet's Song; Song, "Amid the Wreck," &c. Anne Boleyn, from the French; Ind an Superstition; On the Privileges of the Female Sex; Kindred Hearts, Mrs. *Hemans*; The Sisters; Song, L. E. L. On French Oaths, *Maria Edgeworth*; Prologue of Signs; The House of Yve, *J. H. P.*; The Rivals; Night, *Shelley*; The Wind Boy; Invocation to Rain; The Mariner's Mercy; Song, "The Sun is exceeding;" &c. Inspiration; Burke; The Living and the Dead, *Percival*; Mabel Calverne; Lucerno Cito, a Venetian Tale, *A. B. P.* Oliver Cromwell; An Adventure; Upon Eccentricity's Miniature, *D. B. P.* The Hunting Alderman; Stombersaf a Beautiful Woman; Washington; Free as Nature; Milton; Secret Love; Washington's Tomb, *(an engraving)*; Rise and Fall of Nations; Blunders; John Brown, or the House in the Moor; Female Beauty and Ornaments; Mrs Wollstonecroft and Miss Wood; To the Ivy, Mrs. *Hemans*; Fame Joanna Baillie; Ian Schellen's three Wishes; The Water Lady, a Legend; Stanzas to a Beauty; Quebec *(an engraving)*; Institution of Servian Poetry; Josephine, the German Emigrant, by a Lady of Philadelphia; Sir G. Sandes; To ——, on Education, Ephemera; The Temple of Butterflies; Dean Swift; The Elm Tree at Kensington, *(an engraving)*; Teresa, by a Lady of Philadelphia; Agostino Pozzi, the Sammaroboni; The Magnolia and the Tulip, *(coloured engravings)*; On a Sailor's Funeral at Sea; The Bridal, *Sidney*; Song, "The Health this night must be my bed;" The Poor Scholar *B. P.* Indian Medal, *(an engraving)*; The Midnight Murder; The Treason Fable, *(an engraving)*; To Monadnock, *Wm. P. M. Wood*; Neatness and Taste; The Contrast; Song, by Mrs. *Ogle*; Society and Solitude, Venus's Fly Trap and Night Blowing Cereus, *(coloured engravings)*; Reverses, a Tale of the Past Season; Lucetum Lady, or Witches and other Night Fears' Changes; Rhea, a sketch from "Scenes and Thoughts," by *Washington Irving*; The grave, *W. Gray*; Mount Water Works, *(an engraving)*; The Neapolitan Post Office, by *Knowles*; Fit for Jail; Song of the Flowers on the approach of Winter, *Selim*; A Dream of By-Past Time; The Choice; The Cat, original, *T. H. S.* Autumn; A Mother's Joys; Fanatic Fails, *(an engraving)*; The two Fountains; Sketch from Real Life, *Maria*. nov 24—tf

EMBELLISHED WITH
SPLENDID
ENGRAVINGS.

The patronage that has already been extended to the Casket, has not only exceeded our most sanguine expectations, but, if we mistake not, it is unprecedented in the annals of monthly literature—This success has induced us to intend to give the work a more attractive form for the ensuing year, as well in its literary departments, as in its decoration and typographical arrangements. A new font of type has been procured, upon which it is to be printed; the size and number of the pages will be considerably extended and enlarged; and paper superior to that now used, will be employed in its publication; meantime, that every department may exhibit a corresponding degree of improvement, arrangements have been entered into with artists for various decorations and ornaments. The usual number of copper plates will be found, and it is proposed to furnish each number with two wood engravings, instead of one, as now published. The wood engravings representing scenes, or referring to incidents familiar or interesting to most of our readers, will be accompanied by well written descriptions of events and exhibitions connected with the picture—each reflecting upon the other's interest and value.

It is our intention to render the Casket interesting to the various classes of readers to whom periodical literature generally addresses itself; we shall then feel called upon to search, with renewed attention and assiduity, for the most interesting contents of foreign magazines, while a proper inducement will be held out for native writers to contribute a portion of their labours to enrich our Casket.

These regulations can be effected without any increase of that light reading, and general magazine of small paragraphs, that must enter into all literary works; inasmuch as the size of the work will be very considerably enhanced—its contents, therefore, may assume a more diversified form, and boast an increase of solid matter.

The price of the Casket will be $3 50 per annum, payable within three months after the receipt of the 1st number—but, if the subscription is paid in advance, $2 50 will be received as payment in full.

The arrangements that we have made for the publication of the Casket, warrant us in assuring its patrons, that it shall equal, in attraction, any work of the kind that has been published; while its price is scarcely half that of the most ordinary monthly publications.

The Patrons of the Casket, who intend to continue the work after the present year, will please to intimate their wishes by sending us the subscription in advance—the increasing expenses of the paper, printing, engravings, &c. render it absolutely necessary for us to be furnished with the means of meeting expenditures promptly.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

It may be well to state, that the "Casket for 1827," will form a distinct volume, at $2 50 per annum; and, on its completion, contain thirty-six splendid engravings, with nearly 500 pages of letter-press printing, constituting one of the *cheapest* publications in the United States. A few of the numbers can be supplied to future subscribers.

Those Editors who have already politely favoured us with a notice of the work, will enhance the obligation, and entitle themselves to another copy of it by giving this a few insertions.

MISSES BARNARD'S
ACADEMY FOR LADIES,
No. 1 *Bread street, one door from 37 Arch street,*

WHERE various branches of an English education are taught, comprising Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Composition, Drawing and water Painting; together with a variety of fancy work, including Cotton, Rug, Tambour, Bead and the new style of Lace work. Lessons in any of the above branches given separately if required.

Terms made known on application. nov 17—tf

CHARCOAL.

ORDERS for Oak or Pine CO AL, left at No. 45 Dock street, will be immediately supplied, in the city or country adjoining, by the subscriber, who keeps on hand a good supply.

nov 3—tf THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

TEETH & STUMPS.

THE Teeth the advertiser furnishes are handsome and strong, keep their color, hold their posts well—are the cheapest, nearest to human, and the best calculated for fixing in the mouth upon stumps, of any yet discovered.

Fixing teeth upon Stumps is the firmest way known, scarcely ever gives pain—never injures the adjoining teeth, and is the way nearest to nature.

Office No. 64 Crown street, *removed from Vine st.*
R. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. Persons in moderate circumstances need not be deterred from visiting the advertiser on that account. Oct. 6—3m

Venetian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,
No. 125 Arch Street.

HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venetian Blinds, of superb Manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. oct 13—3m

PULMEL,
A Specific Remedy to CURE and PREVENT the
CONSUMPTION.

THIS valuable new remedy was lately discovered by a gentleman of great Medical, Chemical and Botanical knowledge, in Philadelphia. It has been found effectual in producing immediate relief, removing gradually all the symptoms, and curing this formidable disease; also in preventing the formation of the disease to those liable to it.

The PULMEL is a new article of Materia Medica formed by the chemical combinations of several powerful vegetable substances, acting on the lungs and the whole system; it contains no deleterious nor poisonous substances. The smell and taste are sweet, balsamic and pleasant; it may be used in any way, and even to large doses without injury; but ought always to be largely diluted when taken internally. Many preparations may be made with it, the syrup for internal use, and the Balsam for inhalation, have been adopted at present as very convenient. The Syrup may be taken warm or cold, in milk, chocolate, lemonade, or a table spoonful is a dose, from 2 to 6 doses may be taken daily. The steam of the Balsam must be inhaled in any convenient way; does the same as the Syrup; but none is to be taken internally, while the Syrup may also be inhaled, although weaker for that purpose. To prevent the disease in those predisposed, a daily dose of the Syrup will do.

The medical properties of the PULMEL are tonic, refrigerant, alterative, sedative, balsamic, healing, mucivent, deobstruent, pectoral, diaphoretic, antiseptic, analeptic, diuretic and anti-scrofulous. Its effects on the system are healthy expectoration, absence of cough, renewal of strength, removal of hectic fever, and healing of the lungs.

A careful light but nourishing diet must be adhered to while using the PULMEL: and as table attendants must be employed, according to the periods of the disease, which are five—1 Incipient, 2 Inflammatory, 3 Confirmed, 4 Hectic, 5 Typhus; and according to the kinds of Consumption or Phthisis, which are 25, such as Catarrhal, Dyspeptic, Scrofulous, Nervous, Asthmatic, Dorsal, Tracheal, Ulcerous, &c. The PULMEL will avail in all, and even cure the cancer in the lungs, by a peculiar application; but it cures only Consumptions; when a doubtful kind, or a complication of these, a special treatment is required, and also physicians must be consulted. The discoverer of the PULMEL will furnish written consultations and amplified directions, upon a medical statement of any peculiar case, for a fee of $10.

In general all the kinds of Phthisis may be known, by three general symptoms—1 habitual cough, 2 pain in the breast, 3 emaciation. Cold and exercises must be avoided, as well as alcohol, bleeding, and spirituous liquors; the *Digitalis, Sanguinaria* baths and blisters used but sparingly. The milk and broth diet, as well as exercise, will be useful in the first stages. In the last stages, rich concentrated food is required.

A single pound of Syrup of Pulmel will afford relief; but several pounds are required to effect a radical cure, according to the state and stage of the disease. The Balsam will always be needed when there is seen to be tubercles in the lungs. It is confidently expected that 80 patients out of 100 can recover by the use of the PULMEL, and Consumption become as easily curable as a common fever; while now at least 80 out of 100 patients die of it.

The Syrup and Balsam of PULMEL sell for $1 the pound, or $1 the half pound bottle. The manufacture of it is to-day; but orders may be supplied within 30 days. Discount 25 per cent. on wholesale. All communications and applications for the PULMEL, must be made to

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
Philadelphia.

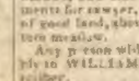
THE PULMEL,

IS now manufactured and to be had of the following named Druggists in the city of Philadelphia.
John Hart & Son, No. 13 south 2d street.
P. Williamson, N. E. corner 9th and Almond sts.
Thos. Oliver, N. E. corner Front and Catharine.
S. C. Sheppard, 170 south 9th st. below Walnut.
Edward B. Garrigues, N. W. corner 6th and Market sts.
Frederick Brown, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts.
Mr. Garretson, S. W. corner of 4th and Race sts.
Wm. Renaudt, S.W. corner 4 h and Wood sts.
Joseph Reakirt, N. E. corner 3d and Callowhill streets.
Wm. Scattergood, corner of 2d and Green streets and
At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. nov 10—tf

Joseph & Thomas Wood & Co.

HAVE removed from No. 8 North Second street, to their new store, No. 61 Market street, first door above Second street, north side, where they offer for sale,
Blue, black, coloured and jet black silk velvets;
Black and col'd figured gauze, plush and plain silk plush;
Satins and grodenaps, blue, black, white, colored and jet black;
Ribbons, figured and plain, of satin, mantua and gauze;
Black bore ribbons;
Ribbons, willow sheets, milinet of linen and cotton;
Crapes and crape lis, black, white and assorted colours;
Gimps, cheneits, pipings, and other silk cords;
Blond laces, real and imitation, black and white;
Robinet lace veils, black and white;
4, 5 and 6-4 white bobinette;
Together with a large assortment of Canton and French color gloves, &c. Dec. 6—6t

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Mills, Store and Land for Sale,



SITUATE in the Village of New Egypt, in the County of Monmouth, state of New Jersey. The Mills are in complete order, with two run of burrs and a sufficiency of water to drive them, with a Carding Machine attached, in good order. Likewise, a Saw Mill, almost new. Also, a good accustomed Store, with every convenience for taking in Pork upon an extensive scale.

The dwelling House is a large two story, finished in the most fashionable manner, with dry cellars under the whole, and a two story kitchen back, with a pump of good water under cover. The outbuildings are a Carriage House, Barn, Stables, Cow House, Corn Crib, Ice House, &c. Also, tenements for sawyer, miller, farmer, &c. and one hundred acres of good land, about twenty-five of which is excellent bottom meadow.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please apply to WILLIAM GARRETT, at the store, or to the subscriber DANIEL CORNWELL.

N. B. Also, about seventeen acres of Cedar Swamp, being part of Wood Swamp, about four miles from Egypt.
Dec. 6—6t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. Dennis Mara, an indented apprentice to the suffering business, aged 16 years; dress, black hat, dark cassinet coatee and pantaloons, hair dark. Whoever will return said lad, shall receive the above reward without any charges—all persons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

JOHN SELLERS, jr.
Dec. 13—3t* Upper Darby, Delaware county.

GEORGE TAGG

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the country, and recommenced business at the new building, No. 1 South Second street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are twilled and plain bombazetts, bombazines, Norwich crapes, cashmeret, Norwich and cloth shawls, fine dress habit cloths, red, white and yellow flannels, plain calicoes, ginghams, &c. cheap for cash. Dec. 13—3t*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, Ladies' shoemakers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Thomas Brown is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

All therefore having demands are requested to present the same, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES HUSTED.
Dec. 13—3t 183 Spruce street.

The Printing Business,

IN all its various branches, is still continued at No. 26 Strawberry street. The subscriber would be thankful for the smallest favours which his friends and the public will please to confer. J. W. ALLEN.

N. B. A Small Vertical Press, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application as above. J. W. A.
dec 1—tf

COFFEE & CONFECTIONARY.

NO. 174 Chesnut street—Mr. and Mrs. PARKINSON, truly grateful for the liberal encouragement they have constantly experienced, beg leave to state, that COFFEE is furnished at any moment during the day and evening, served up in the most elegant French style; that pastial and other parties are supplied in the most tasteful and splendid manner, with Cake in all its variety; Pastry of every description, Puddings of all kinds, Fruits Preserved, Ices and Jellies, of the very best quality—in short, every article in the Confectionary line to be found in this or any other city. Their establishment being in the most fashionable part of the city, (opposite the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street) their rooms splendidly furnished for the accommodation of parties, and the Arcade and Theatre, the resort of taste and fashion, being within a few steps, they cheerfully hope, that those ladies and gentlemen to whom they feel so largely indebted for their patronage may still continue the same, many others will be added to the numbers. It shall be the unremitting endeavour of Mr. and Mrs. P. to make it a pleasure to those who have once called to call again. dec 1—3m

THE QUAKER.

FOR sale, perfect copies of the above work from its commencement, handsomely bound in two volumes octavo, including the year 1827. Price $1 25 a volume.

This work contains sermons by *Elias Hicks, Thomas Wetherald, John Candy, Edward Hicks, Jesse Kersey, Dr. John Moore, Willet Hicks, Abraham Lower*, and others; together with numerous writings of George Fox, William Penn, J. Pennington, William Bayly, G. Whitehead, W. Gibbins, S. Fisher, and Thomas Elwood.

From the 1st of January, 1828, the Quaker will be published monthly at $1 a year.

M. I. C. GOULD, Stenographer,
dec 13—3t No. 8, north Eighth street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

AT Private Sale, a valuable house and lots, pleasantly situated in the Village of Moorestown, now in the tenure of Samuel Edwards. The lots contain near ten acres, on which is a two story frame house and kitchen, with a pump of excellent water under cover at the kitchen door, with a milk house, store house, barn and stabling; an excellent garden, with every variety of choice fruit, two apple orchards of the best grafts, and other fruit trees.

This property is well adapted for a mechanic or store keeper, living in a central part of said Village; it may be viewed at any time; a good title and possession will be given on the 31th of 3d month next.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS.
12 mo 8—tf* Haddonfield.

STUCKERT'S
DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a discase ruinous to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,
Half-way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases, scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumors, pimples or eruptions on the face, rheumatism, tetter, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite, also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per large bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, costiveness, and bilious habits.—Small box 6 cents large 12½.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12½ large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12½.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do 12½.

Stuckert's Headache Powders for Head ache, Heartburn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12½ cents per bottle.
oct 13—tf

TROTTER'S GENUINE
Pectoral Balsam of Horehound,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumption, Shortness of Breath, Hooping Cough, &c.

THE following certificate is from the Rev. Abraham Day, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

"Feeling gratitude for the benefits received, and wishing my fellow men to be benefitted in the same way, I feel induced to make the following declaration: For about four years I was afflicted with a violent cough, attended with all the symptoms of a confirmed pulmonary complaint. So great was my debility, that I was unable to attend to my business or public duties; my friends all thought me in a decline, and after taking every medicine recommended, without effect, I was resigned to my late, and looked forward to the grave as the only place of relief.

It was at this time that I heard of Trotter's Balsam of Horehound, prepared by Mr. James D. Otsen, of New York. I was induced to try it, when surprising to relate the first bottle afforded relief, and by continuing to use it, I have been restored to my usual health and strength; and I can cheerfully recommend it to all those afflicted in like manner, as the most beneficial medicine now in use. (signed) "ABSALOM DAY."

October, 1827.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by Robert Peterson, jr. corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia; and in New York by O. Hall, & Co. 251, Broadway, by J. D. Otsen, 319, Broadway, and L. Proudfoot, corner of Broadway and Grand street.
nov 24—tf

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable wall made BORDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 3—tf

TO PRINTERS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.—480 lbs. Minion, Ronaldson's cast; 240 lb. Long Primer, do; 480 lb. Small Pica, do; 320 lb. do. do. do; 120 lb. do. do. White's do; 400 lb. do. do. do.

☞ The two last only have been used in stereotyping. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. HOWE,
nov 24—tf Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

ATTORNEY, AGENT,
And Conveyancer's Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of real estate of every description. Agency business in general, Drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney Articles of Co-partnership, Tavern Leases, Leases, Indentures, &c. Money procured, and invested on Mortgages, and other securities. Also, Insolvent Bonds and final Petitions to Court, and all other writings and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, including (if wished) professional services, in case of opposition, and generally in performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an attorney or agent may be convenient or useful. CHARLES P. LESLEY,
No. 6, south Fifth street.

N. B. Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
aug. 11—tf

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 82, south side of Callowhill, between Front and second streets, Northern Liberties—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin V. Hartman, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during the time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student, Dr. Mayweg trusts that the public will not consider it presumptuous in him, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession. Can be consulted in the morning till half past 9, in the afternoon from 3 to 5, and during the evening.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from and compounded of vegetables for the cure of the sick, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the art of regular practice, to administer an antidote to it dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thinks proper to adopt the mode of circulation, in order to give them a greater degree of publicity and to render them more extensively useful, than they could possibly be, were they to be confined any longer to his own private practice.

Anti-Epileptic and Nervous Balsam.

THIS Medicine is a safe and efficacious remedy in all affections of the nervous system, particularly in FITS HISTERICS, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, CRAMPS, TETANUS, (OR LOCKED JAW,) &c. The experience which I have had of the efficacy of this medicine for upwards of eighteen years in my own private practice, enables me to recommend it with confidence to the public, as I accurately know it to fail where the patient strictly adhered to my directions.—Price $2 50 per phial.

As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, to show its superior essential powers, I have thought proper to add the following communication, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 15th inst.

Cheering news to those Afflicted
WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions, which increased to such an alarming degree, that in April 1824, I had from three to ten, and frequently twelve fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain; the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.

Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my friends were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM; they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dread fit disease.

Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicine, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.

SARAH BALL,
No. 4, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague
AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTANT, INTERMITTANT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greater part of the remedies now used in common practice have failed.—I conceive it my duty to offer this medicine to the public, as thousands are every season suffering for months under these diseases, which frequently lay the foundation for other disorders fatal to the afflicted.

These drops are also an excellent remedy for the periodical HEADACHE, under which hundreds suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without being able to obtain relief—They are so perfectly innocent that no evil effect may be apprehended from them when used according to the direction—They may be given to tender infants and feeble adults.—Price $1 per phial.

As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, to show its superior essential powers, I have thought proper to add the following communication, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 15th inst.

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SARAH BALL,
No. 4, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Infallible Vegetable Worm Tea
AND POWDERS.

A safe and effectual remedy for destroying of every species of Worms incident to the human body, and may be given with safety to tender infants and women in the most delicate state, if even the disease should